MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

18 JUNE 1981

Iran

At its session on 17 June the Majlis approved a draft bill for the discussion of the political competence of President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, Tehran radio reported. It stipulates that the Majlis can vote to rule the president incompetent only if at least a third of the deputies give written backing for such a vote. The draft also allocates 5 hours debating time to each side and allows the president to participate in the debate. He and his supporters in the Majlis will be able to divide their allotted time as they wish, although no supporter or opponent should speak for more than half an hour. The vote on the bill will be by open ballot, and it must be approved by two-thirds of the deputies. The radio reported that during the session, a large crowd gathered outside the Majlis building shouting for the dismissal of Bani-Sadr. It also broadcast a statement by the Council of Guardians announcing that a majority of the council have confirmed the legality of the draft bill. AFP reported that Supreme Court President Ayatollah Mohammad Beheshti told a press conference that if Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni dismisses Bani-Sadr, the nation must elect a new president within 50 days. Tehran radio reported that Beheshti told the reporters that Bani-Sadr will not be arrested. In other remarks at his press conference, Beheshti called on members of the fundamentalist Hezbollahi to exercise more self-control in their activities on the streets, asserting that they have staged some incidents "contrary to Islamic law." Beheshti urged them to refrain from chanting un-Islamic slogans and to be vigilant.

Lebanese Crisis

Jerusalem radio reported that U.S. special envoy Philip Habib arrived in Israel from Damascus and met with Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin on 18 June. According to KUNA, the Kuwaiti daily AL-QABAS has accused Habib of deliberately moving in a vicious circle in order to give Israel time to carry out its aggressive schemes. The paper described Habib's recent shuttle tours as "just window dressing" meant to give the impression that Israel is going to direct blows at Lebanon or Syria, rather than at Iraq. Voice of Lebanon radio said sniper fire and sporadic shelling continued in Beirut and Zahlah. Beirut radio reported that an Israeli-backed Christian militia unit entered the southern township of Al-Qantarah and clashed with Lebanese Army units there.

Reagan Press Conference

INA quoted an official Iraqi spokesman as saying that President Ronald Reagan's remarks at his 16 June Washington press conference were "completely unobjective" and based on false assumptions. The spokesman said Reagan ignored the fact that Israel has nuclear weapons and has refused to sign the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, and he charged that the President repeated lies concerning Iraqi intentions that even Israel has stopped repeating since they are baseless. According to a Cairo radio commentator, Reagan affirmed that Israel's destruction of the Iraqi nuclear reactor is additional proof that the time has come for real peace to prevail and for a comprehensive settlement of all the problems in the Middle East. The clandestine Voice of Palestine radio broadcast a commentary asserting that Reagan apparently undertook the role of devil's advocate, enthusiastically defending the Israeli stand. It claimed that the United States and Israel can be confronted, fought and beaten and said the confrontation should begin with the oil weapon. A JANA political commentator said Reagan's statement proves that the United States will not condemn any Israeli action, regardless of its consequences. Reagan's statement showed, he continued, that the raid was the result of the U.S. and Israeli desire to destroy the capabilities of the Arabs and hinder their development.

PLO

The Voice of Palestine reported that the PLO permanent observer at the United Nations, Zuhdi at-Tarazi, has accused the United States of collaborating with Israel in its recent attack on the Iraqi nuclear reactor. In a speech to the Security Council, At-Tarazi claimed that U.S. intelligence could not have been unaware of Israeli preparations for the air raid. INA reported that at the end of a 2-day visit to Iraq, PLO Executive Chairman Yasir 'Arafat said his talks with President Saddam Husayn were positive and useful. He also said the two sides agreed to continue contacts aimed at adopting a unified and concerted Arab stand to confront Israel and bypass all peripheral issues.

Iraqi-Soviet Talks

INA reported that the official talks between an Iraqi delegation led by First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan and a Soviet delegation headed by Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Talyzin began in Moscow on 17 June.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Tehran radio reported that Iranian Phantom jets destroyed an Iraqi base in Halabcheh on 17 June and confirmed that the Iraqis bombed the residential areas of Ramhormoz on the night of 17 June. According to an armed forces communique, carried by the radio, an Iraqi boat in the Al-Faw estuary was destroyed on 15 June, and Iranian units gained control of the Dehlaviyeh region following exchanges of fire on 16-17 June. An Iraqi Armed Forces General Command communique, carried by INA, reported minor Iranian losses in the Nowsud, Susangerd and Abadan regions.

PDRY-Omani Relations

According to Aden radio, the PDRY Foreign Ministry sent a protest note to the Permanent Secretariat of the Arab League concerning Omani aggression against PDRY territory from 13 to 15 June. The note asked the Permanent Secretariat to intervene to effect the release of three PDRY soldiers detained by the Omanis.

FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Middle East and Africa

Vol V No 117 *18 June 1981*

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

Reagan Press Conference Prompts Reactions A 1
UN Observer Responds A 1
VOP Comments A 2
VOP Reports PLO Envoy's, Others' Remarks at UN A 3

ARABIAN PENINSULA

KUWAIT

Arab Reaction to Raid on Iraq Called Inadequate [AL-WATAN 14 Jun] C 1
U.S. 'Collusion' Seen in Israeli Reactor Attack C 1
Habib Mission Linked to Israeli Attack on Iraq C 2

PDRY

Protest Sent to Arab League on Omani 'Aggression' C 2

EGYPT

Radio Comments on U.S. Position on Israeli Raid D 1
Ghali Outlines Diplomatic Efforts at OAU, UN D 1

IRAQ

Spokesman Comments on Reagan Press Conference E 1
'Arafat Leaves Baghdad 17 Jun, Makes Statement E 2
Armed Forces General Command Communique 371 E 2
Ba'th Party Official Meets Pan-African Leader E 3
Industry Minister Comments on Iraq's Economy E 4
Iraqi CP, Ad-Da'wah Party Agree on Statement [Voice of Iraqi Kurdistan] E 4

JORDAN

Reagan Statements Rejected; Arab Unity Urged F 1
King Lauds Arab Causes at Commencement Ceremony F 2
Al-Qasim, Cypriot Foreign Minister Hold Talks F 2
Badran Receives Jordanian-Palestinian Committee F 2

SYRIA

UN Envoy Calls Israeli Security Theory Smokescreen H 1
Communist Party Seeks World Support for Syria H 1
Higher Civil Defense Council Meets 17 Jun H 2
More U.S.'Protectiveness' Toward Israel Seen H 2
People's Assembly Delegation Returns From USSR H 3
Joint Statement Issued H 3

ISRAEL

Tzipori: U.S.-Israeli Dialogue Unaffected by Raid I 1
IDF Spokesman Denies U.S. Report on Reactor I 1
Paper Criticizes Begin on Postraid U.S. Relations I 1
[HA'ARETZ 17 Jun]
MA'ARIV Reports More on General Sagi's Remarks I 3
[17 Jun]
Mossad Head Grants Interview to HA'ARETZ I 4
[18 Jun]
IDF Spokesman Denies Raid Into Lebanon 17 Jun I 5
Ceremony Inaugurates New Settlement in Samaria I 5
Housing Units To Be Added to West Bank Settlements I 5

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

OAU Secretary General, Delegates Address Meetings P 1
Kodjo Report P 1
Liberian Minister's Remarks P 1
Egypt Offers SWAPO Arms P 2
Rabat Reports OAU Delegates, 'Mercenaries' Clash P 2
Ministers Comment on Regional, Other Issues P 3
Boucetta on Sahara P 3
Nigerian, Malian Ministers P 3
Somali Minister P 4
Sudanese Minister P 4

NORTH AFRICA

LIBYA

Reagan Press Conference Statements Criticized Q 1
Jabir Addresses Troops Returning From Chad Q 1
Reports Chadian Celebrations Q 2
Militarization Leader Comments on Arming Populace Q 2
[Beirut AS-SAFIR 11 Jun]
Al-Qadhdhafi U.S. Evacuation Address Corrections Q 5

MOROCCO

Libyan Commander Meets King, Makes Statement Q 6

SUDAN

Numayri Comments on Strike, Attacks PLO, Libya Q 7
Arrests of Railway Union Leaders, Others Reported Q 8

EAST AFRICA

KENYA

President Receives Message From French Counterpart R 1

SOMALIA

Senegal, Somalia Call For Foreign Troop Withdrawal R 1
Mogadishu Commentary Condemns Ethiopian Air Raids R 1
Commentator Views President's African Tour R 2

CENTRAL AFRICA

CHAD

Hissein Habre Sentenced In Absentia to Death S 1

GABON

Libreville Reports Bongo Meeting With Reagan S 1
Officials Discuss Crude Oil Sales to Zaire S 1

ZAIRE

Mobutu Dismisses Attorney General, Deputy S 1

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

Dos Santos Swears In New Cabinet Members U 1

ZIMBABWE

President Interviewed on Cuban Relations [Havana] U 1

REAGAN PRESS CONFERENCE PROMPTS REACTIONS

UN Observer Responds

JN172019 Baghdad INA in English 1855 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] New York, 17 Jun (INA)--Commenting on President Reagan's press conference today and its reference to Israel's aggression, Ambassador Clovis Maqsud, permanent observer of the Arab League to the United Nations, issued the following statement:

President Reagan's statement today that he understood that Israel did not trust the Arabs because "they (the Arabs) did not recognize its right to exist" does not warrant giving a free hand to Israel to strike at will at the Arab states. The question arises which 'Israel' the Arabs must recognize. Israel is the only country in the world that has never defined the perimenters of its frontiers or the borders of its state. Hence the question of recognizing "the right of Israel to exist" does not arise and in the context of Israel's aggression on Iraq's nuclear installation ought not to have been proffered as an excuse. Introducing this point tends to give the impression that the U.S. considers that there are mitigating circumstances for Israel's aggression. It reinforces the widespread impression in the Arab world that the U.S. has given Israel the green light to undertake its various aggressive strikes. The Arabs would rather have the U.S. position revealed more in terms of its instant condemnation of Israel's aggression rather than in finding mitigating circumstances for it.

President Reagan stated that he "has not completed the review of the Israeli raid." This is surprising but, paradoxically, welcome too. Surprising because all the evidence is available. The universal condemnation by the world community including the U.S. is proof that the international consensus on this matter is final and predicated on irrefutable evidence. The fact that a "review has not been completed" means that the issue is still open and an assessment will be undertaken. Hopefully an assessment of the Israeli aggression will lead to inhibiting the U.S. from aiding and abetting Israel's capability for aggression and contempt for the international community.

To repeat the Israeli argument that Iraq has not signed a ceasefire agreement or "recognized Israel as a nation" is, to say the least, irrelevant. All the Arab states withhold recognition of Israel and besides those that are in the immediate neighborhood of the Zionist state, other Arab states have not signed this agreement. It does not imply that all Arab states from Mauritania to Djibouti are "understandable" targets for Israel's aggression: that the radius of Israel's military aggression can be inclusive of any state that has not recognized it. This is indeed a very dangerous doctrine that belies and tends to undermine all efforts in the pursuit of a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the region.

We note with satisfaction the correction issued by the White House which describes the Syrian missiles as defensive. In regard to President Reagan's stating that Israel "very possibly might have sincerely believed it was a defensive move", that it's (Israel's) aggression on Iraq (was a defensive move), our interest is more in President Reagan's determination and not in the search for mitigating circumstances. For Israel, that tends to justify its naked and blatant aggression on Iraq.

To President Reagan's comment that he has "trouble envisioning Israel as a threat to its Arab neighbors", our responses are in the annals of Israel's record of mutilation of south Lebanon; the colonial settlements in the occupied territories described as illegal by the U.S. Government; the annexation of Jerusalem; the raids on Lebanese towns and cities as well as Palestinian refugee camps; the recent demonstration of Israel's threatening position to the Arabs in its aggression on Iraq's nuclear research facility.

Why, we ask, does President Reagan have trouble envisioning Israel as a threat while information at his disposal should convince him of the dangers inherent in Israeli ideology and behaviour, not only to the Arabs but to the prospects of genuine peace in the region?

The thrust of President Reagan's statement on the Middle East indicates a lingering bias, which has characterized his presidential campaign. Yet, we were and still are hopeful that the input of objective information will have at least eroded this bias and sensitized his administration to the national rights of the Palestinians and to the positive aspects of U.S.-Arab relations.

VOP Comments

NC171347 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1132 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] At his first press conference after his recovery from the wounds he sustained in an assassination attempt, the U.S. President spoke about our area in the light of the important events which have been taking place here in the last few weeks, starting with the situation in Lebanon and the so-called missile crisis and ending with the recent Israeli operation against the Iraqi nuclear reactor.

Following an objective reading of the transcript of the press conference, it appears that the U.S. President undertook the mission of the devil's advocate. He has enthusiastically defended the Israeli stand and has even pleaded certain aspects of the Israeli stand which cannot possibly be defended, such as Israel's refusal to sign the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty.

While desperately and enthusiastically defending Israel, the U.S. President did not forget to level some insults at the Arabs, not being able to imagine that Israel was threatening the Arabs rather than the other way around. There is no doubt that the U.S. President's press conference is to be considered an important clear trend with which all the Arab leaders must be acquainted, particularly those who rejoiced at the sham condemnation of the Israeli air attack by the U.S. administration and who considered it as auguring well for the achievement of the impossible, namely driving a wedge between the relations of the United States and Israel even at the information level.

At his press conference Reagan affirmed that Israel represented a forward platoon of the U.S. Army, that all of the Arabs must deal with Israel on this basis and that any Arab leader expecting U.S. stands to include even slight opposition to Israel will be steeped in delusion and will not know in which direction matters are proceeding in the Middle East.

As the Arabs are now shaken violently as a result of the attack against the Iraqi nuclear reactor, they must objectively and responsibly be aware of the enemies' camp and must honestly assess it and define the appropriate stand regarding it. They must, likewise, be aware of the friends' camp, the landmarks of which are apparent in parallel with those of the enemy. When the Arabs unanimously agree that the United States was the main cause of the Zionist attack on the reactor and put on record a general fact stating that, had it not been for the U.S. support of Israel, the latter would not have been able to carry out this or any other aggression, the simplest rules of logic called upon the Arabs to define their stand on the United States, beginning with the suspension of oil exports to the United States and to all those supporting its hostile attitudes toward the Arabs. This stand will gradually progress until it reaches an actual clash, because without this the Arabs will find themselves in an unending whirlpool of U.S. and Israeli blackmail which will not stop at the conventional conflict but will extend to any ministry or installation or even an Arab school anywhere in the Arab world.

We used to say that the United States and Israel would take the Arabs to a point at which they would dictate to them the appointment of specific governors or instructors. This matter is no longer a joke, but can become a fact if the Arabs continue to fight Israel by resorting to the United States and by pressuring the United States by further dependence on its delusions. As Arabs, we are not forced to arrive at this situation. We possess actual potentials for confrontation, for self-establishment and for self-defense.

The matter, however, awaits a decision. We don't know how long a decision will remain remote, absent or hesitant after all that has taken place.

We strongly and confidently believe that the United States and Israel are of the type that can be fought, confronted and beaten. Our belief stems from our decision to wage the struggle whatever the price may be and in spite of the continuous shedding of our blood. Why don't the Arabs learn from our big lesson with the United States and Israel, particularly after it became evident to them that maintaining silence on a small raid against Ad-Damur was an invitation to a larger raid on Mecca, Baghdad or Riyadh. The failure to nip an aggression in the bud means an anticipation of a much broader aggression than we imagine. Once again, we say that the United States and Israel are of the type that can be fought, confronted and beaten. If the Arabs believe otherwise and surround themselves with walls of fear and hesitation, the price will be very high. However, if they return to their sense and history and ascertain the real interests to their generations and entities, they will find only one course, namely the confrontation with all weapons beginning with the oil to any other weapon. The matter is one of the destiny of a nation, whether it shall continue to exist or whether it will vanish under the Zionist blows and U.S. blackmail and delusion.

VOP REPORTS PLO ENVOY'S, OTHERS' REMARKS AT UN

JN171556(Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in English 1445 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] Yesterday, the PLO permanent observer at the UN, Zuhdi at-Tarazi, stressed that the United States had collaborated with Israel and encouraged Israel in its raid on the Iraqi nuclear reactor near Baghdad by providing it with all the necessary facilities.

In a speech delivered during the UN Security Council session, At-Tarazi added that the American intelligence apparatus could not have missed the preparation for the Israeli air raid. The U.S. administration, At-Tarazi added, has exempted Israel from sanctions and has threatened to veto any resolution against Israel. However, he went on, it is the duty of the Security Council to declare that Israeli terrorist attacks are a threat to world peace.

At-Tarazi also urged the Security Council to recommend the application of sanctions provided for in UN regulations. Finally, At-Tarazi stressed that Israeli aggression would continue and that the Security Council would not find a solution to the conflict in the Middle East as long as the Palestine question is not settled. He also called for the adoption of the Soviet proposals calling for an international conference under the patronage of the UN.

In his denunciation of the Israeli air raid on the Iraqi nuclear reactor, the Syrian delegate said that Israel had set a new standard in its aggression by turning all industrial projects into defenseless targets. He asserted that the continued U.S. support for Israel will definitely lead to an explosion in the Middle East.

The Iraqi delegate, meanwhile, asserted that his country would not concede its demands to apply sanctions against Israel. He asked that Islamic summit resolutions against Israel be implemented.

KUWAIT

ARAB REACTION TO RAID ON IRAQ CALLED INADEQUATE

LD170911 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 14 Jun 81 p 20

[Muhammad Masa'id as-Salih article: "The Downfall"]

[Text] The Arab foreign ministers conference has concluded its meetings with a decision to ask the Security Council to punish Israel. Immediately afterward, our American friends decided that they would veto any resolution against Israel.

Even if the Americans did not use their veto, the most that could be done would be to expel Israel from the United Nations, which, in fact, is tantamount to nothing. The PRC remained outside the United Nations for many years and nothing happened to it. Thus, the measure taken by the Arab foreign ministers is not commensurate with the ugliness of the attack on the Iraqi nuclear reactor.

I believe that the Arab defense ministers must meet in their capacity as specialists to find out the route taken by the nine Israeli planes and how these planes reached the nuclear reactor in Baghdad undetected by Jordanian and Syrian radar or the AWACS planes in Saudi Arabia.

It is only appropriate that they remember during their meeting the story of the Japanese minister who resigned when a Japanese passenger airliner crashed and he considered himself responsible.

U.S. 'COLLUSION' SEEN IN ISRAELI REACTOR ATTACK

LD171014 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0714 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Kuwait, 17 Jun (KUNA)--Local papers continue to comment on the Zionist aggression against Iraqi nuclear installations and the collusion now being revealed between the United States and Israel for the perpetration of this aggression.

The paper AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM stresses in this context the fact that the United States is using Israel as a bludgeon to strike at Arabs, to strive to humiliate them and to make them surrender. The United States also strikes at any Arab force that refuses to capitulate; moreover. It is working in collaboration with Arab instruments to push the Arab resistance movement members into becoming deeply involved in their relations with the Soviet Union, so that the justification to plot against those people in the resistance movement and to try to kill them becomes available to it.

The paper says that this unholy alliance wants to achieve this result in order to be able to set some Arabs and Muslims against this Arab group which rejects surrender, on the pretext that it cooperates with the Soviet Union, while the clear-out truth is that this group refuses to surrender to Israel and to American hegemony.

The paper also stresses that the real danger looming over the Arabs is the Israeli-American danger as the aggressive aid against Iraq decisively demonstrated. Begin, the paper says, has revealed that his perfidious raid was carried out in complete cooperation with the United States.

We believe, the paper says, that the Arabs, including the revolutionaries and the rejectionists, are extremely moderate toward America. The fact is that the American line, since the Zionist usurpation of Palestine, has always required as a minimum that no American Embassy is seen in the Arab world from the Gulf to the ocean, and that no U.S. interests should continue to exist in the Arab world. [sentence as received]

HABIB MISSION LINKED TO ISRAELI ATTACK ON IRAQ

LD171256 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0733 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] Kuwait, 17 Jun (KUNA)--AL-QABAS has accused American envoy Philip Habib of deliberately moving in a vicious circle in order to give Israel the possibility of gaining time to carry out its aggressive schemes. The recent shuttle tours by Philip Habib, the paper says, held under the pretext of easing the tension over the missiles deployed by Syria in Al-Biqa' valley, Lebanon, for defensive purposes--which Israel has been vainly asking removal--were just window dressing meant to give the impression that Israel was to direct blows against Lebanon or Syria, while in fact it dealt a blow to Iraqi nuclear installations on 7 June.

The paper's "Opinion" column, written by its chief editor, Jasim Ahmad an-Nisf, states that Habib, who has returned to the region, imagines that America has succeeded in freezing the missile crisis between Syria and Israel. However, the crisis is still there, and the Syrian challenge is still deployed to face the Zionist entity.

The paper says that, even if Israel did succeed from a practical point of view and in the shadow of American collusion in striking at the Iraqi nuclear reactor, Iraqis and Arabs will never be destroyed, they are capable of building a new reactor and confronting the Israeli and American challenges by giving an added momentum to joint Arab action to find a just and comprehensive solution to the Arab cause.

PDRY

PROTEST SENT TO ARAB LEAGUE ON OMANI 'AGGRESSION'

LD171654 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 17 Jun 81 EA

[Text] The PDRY Foreign Ministry today sent a note of protest to the Permanent Secretariat of the League of Arab States about the Omani acts of military aggression and provocation against the territory and citizens of the PDRY.

The note pointed out the gravity of these acts of aggression to the security and stability in the area. It explained that on 13 June Omani forces made an airborne landing on the territory of Democratic Yemen, specifically in Wadi Dighan, east of [name indistinct], about 40 km south of Habrut District. These forces detained three men of the People's police; namely (Suhayl) Said, Muhammad (Suhayl) and Bakhit (Suhayl).

On the 13th and 14th of the same month, Omani forces violated the sanctity of the territory of Democratic Yemen with 16 helicopters and 4 troop carriers, specifically on the mountain paths of Wadi Dighan and [name indistinct].

On the 15 June two aircraft and two convoys penetrated Democratic Yemen's airspace. [sentence as heard] They overflew Harbut District on four successive occasions.

The note pointed out that the Omani Sultanate harbors American military bases and it continues its support for the Camp David designs through its military acts of aggression against Democratic Yemen to increase tension in the peninsula and Gulf area with the backing of the United States and As-Sadat's regime, with the aim of creating adequate justifications for American imperialism to establish military control over the peninsula and the Gulf area and to do away with Arab solidarity.

The note asked the Permanent Secretariat of the League of Arab States to intervene urgently for the release of the three Yemeni soldiers.

RADIO COMMENTS ON U.S. POSITION ON ISRAELI RAID

NC171447 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Usamah 'Abd al-Ghani commentary: "The Will for Peace Can Overcome All Obstacles"]

[Text] At his press conference yesterday, U.S. President Ronald Reagan affirmed that Israel's destruction of the Iraqi nuclear reactor provided additional proof that the time has come for real peace to prevail and for a comprehensive settlement of all the problems in the Middle East. He said that he submitted a report to Congress that Israel's action appeared to have violated the law restricting use of arms sold to Israel for defensive purposes. Meanwhile, the Washington POST has published an article by former U.S. Under Secretary of State George Ball calling for a redefinition of U.S.-Israeli relations. These unbalanced relations, he said, could drag the United States one day to an nuclear war with the Soviet Union. He wondered if the United States would find the self-defense pretext given by Israel convincing if Iraq, supported by the Soviet Union, used the same pretext to justify a strike against the Israeli nuclear reactor.

This is happening in Washington at a time when Egypt has asked the United States, as a partner in the peace process, not to be indifferent to the Israeli aggression against Iraq, because this aggression, if allowed to pass, could give those lying in wait for the peace process all the justification they need to make peace the target of their arrows of doubt. The United States has supported the Egyptian call because it realizes the dangers posed by the Israeli aggression to the peace process. Egypt was the first to draw attention to the dangers posed to peace by the Israeli acts of aggression. It was also the first to urge the United States to modify its uneven relations in the Arab-Israeli conflict and to play a part of full and responsible partner in the peace process.

Egypt has insisted that all parties be made to honor their commitments to peace in the region and that no side should take any action that would adversely affect the peace process. Egypt, having asked the United States to adopt a clear stand regarding the Israeli aggression against Iraq, has also asked Israel to demonstrate good will toward the peace process after its recent aggressive behavior cast doubt on all its previous declarations of intent. Whereas the Israeli aggression against Iraq constitutes a new obstacle on the road to peace in the Middle East, the will for peace will definitely surmount this obstacle as it surmounted all past obstacles created by the attitudes of the Arab regimes which rejected the peace process. It is also certain that any obstacles in the way of peace will only strengthen the will for peace and will only make Egypt persist more in its efforts to establish a just, comprehensive and durable peace in the Middle East.

GHALI OUTLINES DIPLOMATIC EFFORTS AT OAU, UN

NC161344 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Text] Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali has said in Nairobi that he contacted today UN permanent Representative Dr 'Ismal 'Abd al-Majid and Egyptian Ambassador in Washington Dr Ashraf Ghurbal in order to coordinate the Egyptian diplomatic action at the UN Security Council and the OAU. Ghali said that the Egyptian stand and the diplomatic moves are based on denouncing the Israeli attack on the Iraqi nuclear reactor. They are also aimed at coordinating the Egyptian and Sudanese diplomatic actions as well as the Egyptian diplomatic action at the OAU and the United Nations to avoid duplication and work for the further confirmation of Egypt's solidarity with the Arab countries, particularly those in Africa, and all the African countries.

Dr Butrus Ghali said that during the OAU ministerial meetings the Egyptian delegation will stress the importance of strengthening relations between Egypt and the Arab world and the African countries, the need to draw up a common strategy to confront the African questions, particularly in South Africa and Nambia, solving the African problems by peaceful means and preventing foreign interference in African and African interference in the affairs of other African countries, especially libyan interference in Chad.

SPOKESMAN COMMENTS ON REAGAN PRESS CONFERENCE

JN171254 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1215 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] Baghdad, 17 Jun (INA)--Iraq has declared that U.S. President Ronald Reagan's statements confirm the U.S. partiality toward the Zionist entity and its protection of this entity's acts of intimidation and aggression against the Arab nation.

An official Iraqi spokesman said here today that the Arab nation, including Iraq, cannot ignore this partiality exercised by a superpower which claims that it shoulders positive responsibilities on the international arena and in this area.

The spokesman added that the Arab nation rightfully believes that he who supports the Zionist aggression in any form cannot but be responsible for this aggression and a partner in it and consequently, an enemy of the Arab nation and its right to life, freedom and progress.

The official spokesman said that the Iraqi Government has been acquainted with the press statements made yesterday by U.S. President Ronald Reagan in which he tried to justify the blatant and treacherous aggression committed by the Zionist entity against Iraq on 7 June.

Continuing, the spokesman said that Reagan's statements are completely unobjective. The whole world, particularly those who cooperated with Iraq in its nuclear program and the international energy committee, have clearly and responsibly confirmed the peaceful nature of the Iraqi nuclear institutions and activities. This is in addition to the awareness of all the world's competent circles, which have no tendentious intentions, of the reality of the Iraqi nuclear reactor.

The spokesman explained that while Ronald Reagan based his justifications for the Zionist aggression on false assumptions, he clearly ignored the fact that the Zionist entity possesses destructive nuclear weapons and has refused to sign the Treaty on the Non-profileration of Nuclear Weapons. He also ignored the flagrant aggressive intentions against the Arab nation.

He said that a few days ago, the Iraqi Government received information on the meeting between the Arab ambassadors and Ronald Reagan in Washington indicating that Reagan repeated the lies of Zionist Prime Minister Menahem Begin to the effect that when the Iraqi nuclear reactor was attacked by Iranian planes Iraqi officials said that the reactor was not directed against Iran but against the Zionist entity.

The spokesman said that what draws attention is the fact that the U.S. President is repeating these lies at a time when Zionist circles have ceased repeating them because they are baseless.

He said that Ronald Reagan's statements confirm the United States' partiality toward the Zionist entity and its protection of this entity's acts of intimidation and aggression against the Arab nation. The United States' mere verbal denunciation of some unjustifiable blatant Zionist actions are aimed at absorbing the resentment and watering down the reaction. The U.S. Government continues its full support for the Zionist entity and continues to supply it with arms, equipment and economic assistance to enable it to carry out the aggression.

The spokesman stressed that the Arab nation, including Iraq, cannot ignore this bias, which is being practiced by a superpower claiming positive responsibilities on the international level and in this region. He added that the Arab nation, which has long been suffering from Zionist aggression, truly believes anyone who sides with this aggression in any way whatsoever can only be responsible for it and participating in it, and eventually antagonizing the Arab nation and this nation's right to life, freedom and progress.

'ARAFAT LEAVES BAGHDAD 17 JUN, MAKES STATEMENT

JN171210 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1150 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] Baghdad, 17 Jun (INA)--Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, left Baghdad at noon today at the end of a 2-day visit to Iraq. 'Arafat described his talks with President Saddam Husayn as positive and useful, adding that they had dealt with the various issues facing the Arab nation in light of the latest developments and the challenges facing it on all fronts, such as the repeated Zionist attacks on the Palestinian revolution and Lebanese people as well as the grave Zionist deed committed by the U.S.-made Zionist planes against the Iraqi nuclear installations with U.S. approval.

Yasir 'Arafat explained that his talks with President Saddam Husayn had also dealt with the means that should be taken to attain a responsible and unified Arab stand consistent with the level of events currently facing the Arab nation. He asserted that he sensed the president's enthusiasm to achieve everything in the service of the Arab nation's future and presence.

'Arafat pointed out that it was agreed to continue contacts as regards the circumstances through which the Arab area and the Arab Gulf area are passing, including the efforts being exerted on all levels to adopt a unified and converted Arab stand that would bypass all peripheral issues and confront the Zionist enemy occupying the Arab territories.

'Arafat was seen off by Na'im Haddad, National Command member and official in charge of the Palestine and Armed Struggle Office, and 'Azzam Ahmad, PLO representative in Baghdad.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUE 371

JN171653 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1615 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] Baghdad, 17 Jun (INA)--During their operations in the various sectors, our armed forces killed 173 of the Persian enemy and destroyed various military equipment. This was stated in Communique No 371 issued by the Armed Forces General Command, which added that the Iraqi forces clashed with an enemy infantry which added that the Iraqi forces clashed with an enemy infantry force in the Nowsud region, hit it hard and forced it to flee. The text of the communique is as follows:

Communique No 371 issued by the Armed Forces General Command:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our capable armed forces continued to hit the forces of the ignorant Persian enemy in the operation sectors yesterday evening and today. The results are as follows:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. One of our advance units clashed with an enemy infantry force in the Nowsud region, hit it hard with all weapons and forced it to flee after having sustained 28 dead, which are still on the battlefield.
B. Eight were killed and one infantry position, one vehicle and one observation post were destroyed in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab region.
C. Five were killed in the Gilan-e Gharb region.
D. One of our combat patrols raided enemy positions in the Mimak region, hitting them with all weapons, killing two and destroying three tanks, one vehicle and one fieldgun.
E. Eight were killed in the Mehran region.
F. Four were killed and one ammunition stockpile was destroyed in the Dezful region.
G. One was killed and one ammunition stockpile was destroyed in the Shush region.

H. One of our advanced units clashed with an enemy force consisting of infantry, armor and groups of charlatan Khomeyni guards in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] region yesterday, hit it hard with all weapons and forced it to flee, leaving behind 83 killed and 1 tank; 8 vehicles, 6 carrying troops and 1 carrying ammunition; 1 fieldgun; and 4 TOW rocket launchers destroyed. In addition, one intact vehicle and a large quantity of various ammunition were captured.

I. One armored personnel carrier, one vehicle, one fieldgun and one ammunition stockpile were destroyed in the Ahvaz region.

J. Our units hit the enemy concentrations and positions in the Abadan region hard with various types of weapons, killing 34 and destroying 1 tank; 3 vehicles, 1 carrying ammunition; 2 fieldguns; 4 excavators; and 7 ammunition stockpiles.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 173 dead and 1 infantry position, 5 tanks, 1 armored personnel carrier, 15 vehicles, 5 fieldguns of various caliber, 4 TOW rocket launchers, 4 excavators, 10 ammunition stockpiles and 1 observation post destroyed or captured.

II. Our losses:

A. In personnel: 26 martyrs in all sectors.

B. In equipment: Four tanks, three vehicles, one mortar and two rocket launchers were damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 17 June 1981

BA'TH PARTY OFFICIAL MEETS PAN-AFRICAN LEADER

JN172028 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] Tariq 'Aziz, member of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party National Command and official in charge of the Foreign Relations Office, received this evening Comrade Pokela, secretary general and chairman of the Central Committee of the Pan-African Congress, PAC, and his delegation.

Talks dealt with relations between the Ba'th Party and PAC and the means to develop them in a manner that will boost the Nonaligned Movement's principles and serve the common struggle against imperialism, Zionism and racist regimes.

Comrade Tariq 'Aziz explained the nature of the conflict with the Persian regime and the Iranian rulers' insistence on launching their aggressive war against Iraq despite Iraq's offers to solve the conflict peacefully and its positive cooperation with the efforts made by the Nonaligned Movement committees, the Islamic Conference and the UN secretary general's envoy to reach a just and honorable solution to the conflict guaranteeing the two sides' legitimate rights.

Pokela praised the Ba'th Party's struggle and Iraq's role under the leadership of Comrade Struggler Saddam Husayn in the struggle against imperialism and racist regimes as well as in its support for the Third World states, including the African Continent's peoples, in their struggle for liberation and independence. He condemned the Zionist raid against the Iraqi nuclear installations and the war being waged against Iraq by the Persian rulers.

The two sides agreed to continue their joint struggle against the racist and hostile regimes in occupied Palestine and South Africa.

The meeting was attended by Comrade 'Abd al-Karim Jihad, director of the Foreign Relations Office at the National Command, and Malik Bashshur, member of the office.

INDUSTRY MINISTER COMMENTS ON IRAQ'S ECONOMY

JN171737 Baghdad INA in English 1725 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] Baghdad, 17 Jun (INA)--Iraq over the past nine months has signed id. 800-million (about 2.7 b U.S. dollars) worth contracts for several industrial projects, it was announced here today.

In a press interview published here today, Revolution Command Council (RCC) member and minister of industry and minerals, Mr Tahir Tawfiq said that these contracts reflect Iraq's capability to continue implementing its development plans notwithstanding the circumstances of its nine-month-old war against the Persian enemy.

The industrial sector in Iraq, Mr Tawfiq underlined, is proceeding according to precisely planned programmes, and the industrial establishments succeeded in realizing their production plans despite the lack of 40 percent of the total Iraqi manpower joining the Armed Forces and the popular army.

Furthermore, Mr Tawfiq referred to Iraq's sound economic position and said, "Whenever we announce a tender the competition among the participating international companies was very high which enabled us to choose the best offer and the well-known firm."

IRAQI CP, AD-DA'WAH PARTY AGREE ON STATEMENT

JN171443 (Clandestine) Voice of Iraqi Kurdistan in Arabic 1615 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Station report: "For the Sake of Consolidating the Iraqi Democratic National and Patriotic Front, for the Sake of a Broad National Front"]

[Excerpt] Dear listeners: As part of our contribution to serving the urgent current issue of unifying the basic national opposition forces, we will refer to an important article issued in the Sixth Edition of TARIQ ASH-SHA'B newspaper, central newspaper of the Iraqi Communist Party, at the beginning of April this year. It is entitled: "A look into the statement on understanding issued by the Islamic ad-Da'wah Party." The Islamic ad-DA'wah Party had earlier issued a statement on understanding. TARIQ ASH-SHA'B dealt with this statement and adopted a positive stand toward it, stressing the statement's basic points on which an agreement can be reached between the Communist Party and the Ad-Da'wah Party.

Among the points of agreement are those on toppling the terrorist dictatorial regime and establishing a rule accepted by the people, in addition to those on the need to unite and work together in order to attain these objectives.

On the Ad-Da'wah Party's call to expand the area of struggle against the Ba'thist rule, TARIQ ASH-SHA'B said: We, the Communist Party, believe that cooperation with the opposition Islamic movement can be achieved within the framework of this broad national front, or in any form of alliance, cooperation or coordination. After its remarks on the Ad-Da'wah Party's statement, TARIQ ASH-SHA'B concludes its statement by saying:

Having expressed our party's stand toward the Ad-Da'wah Party's statement, our party stresses its positive stand toward this statement and sees in many of its contents and objectives things in line with our objectives and the programs of struggle agreed on between several parties and militant forces struggling against the ruling dictatorship. Our party also welcomes this positive initiative, stressing its readiness to cooperate with the Islamic ad-Da'wah Party and all the good national forces, whether this be achieved within the framework of a unified front or any other form of alliance, cooperation or coordinated work.

REAGAN STATEMENTS REJECTED; ARAB UNITY URGED

JN171852 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] At his press conference yesterday, President Reagan blessed U.S.-Israeli collusion by giving justifications for the Zionist aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations. According to the U.S. President's logic, Israel is justified in killing, ruining and destroying the Arab world under the guise of safeguarding the security of the racist Zionist entity. Reagan's stand leaves no possiblity for separating Israeli aggression from absolute U.S. support for this aggression. Reagan's stand as expressed yesterday reaffirms that the United States is not qualified to be a third partner in the Middle East solution, simply because, to the Arabs the United States is taking Israel's side. In fact we had not hoped for a different stand from the U.S. administration. Similarly, there will be no hope for the implementation of the forthcoming UN Security Council resolution, no matter how weak the resolution might be, so long as one of the superpowers is taking such a stand against the rights of men and nations, and so long as this power, with an unprecedented logic, continues its support for Israel's aggressive acts.

In view of this fact, it would not help the Arabs to stand for a long time in the UN lobbies, because nothing can be hoped for from the Security Council so long as one of the big powers possesses the right of vetoing any resolution that may include any punishment of Zionist brutality. However, we wonder: For how long will the states of our nation stand powerless in the face of open U.S. collusion with Zionist aggression against the Arab world? Why can't our nation face this collusion with more than this despicable stand of humiliation when this nation has all the means of checking this aggression and harnessing the aggressors?

It is time our states realize that if they cannot ward off the evils of aggression themselves, overseas powers cannot ward these evils off for them. Nations that respect themselves can impose their respect on others, but nations that accept humiliation and ignominy have no right to demand respect from other nations or even to offer respect to other nations because they themselves have no self-respect. The disaster facing our nation has destructive effects on the whole Arab homeland and is now very clear. The means to face this disaster and to thwart it are present in us, the Arabs, and not overseas. The outside powers we are pleading to cannot stand in our nation's interests but will rather be against them. A nation that is unable to defend its existence and dignity, no matter how right this nation might be, will be robbed of its simple rights of independence and freedom in today's world, where might makes right. We must find the means of confronting aggression on the pan-Arab level. Let the Zionist aggression on the Iraqi nuclear installatons be a warning for our nation and a harbinger for the stage of awakening and the unity of will and action. Let this aggression make clear new ideas in the Arab mind that will force the nation to obtain means of self-defense and of destroying the aggressive plots aimed at humiliating our nation and at prostrating it before the will of the Zionist aggression. Our nation must prove, at least for once in modern times, that it is able to rely on its own strength in defending its existence and in safeguarding a secure future for its coming generations.

Our national right to exist as a dignified nation among nations will not be a right unless we support it by our strength. Rational force is the main arbiter for our national rights. Our nation must realize that the victories achieved by the Zionist aggression against our existence are not the result of this enemy's strength but of the shirking of the duty of confrontation by some of us and of our opting for material and selfish interests. Let us prove to ourselves that we are worthy of life and survival and that through our own strength we may destroy the legend of aggression and aggressors.

KING LAUDS ARAB CAUSES AT COMMENCEMENT CEREMONY

JN171610 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1455 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Speech by Jordan's King Husayn at the commencement ceremony of the University of Jordan--live]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Brother graduates, respected gathering: This occasion, which comes each year just like a happy anniversary or a seasonal occasion, deserves a colorful celebration which is a symbol of extending congratulations and bestowing honor.

From your country, Jordan, which is a dear Arab territory, I greet with you our steadfast people in the land of the prophet's ascension to heaven [Jerusalem]. In Jerusalem, Nabulus, Gaza, Hebron; in Ramallah, Bethlehem, Janin; and in every village, camp or town in Palestine, we greet their steadfastness and resistance of occupation. Each one of them who is entrenched there on Palestinian soil is a weapon for the realization of our legitimate rights, and a symbol for the Palestinian people's insistence on returning [applause] and resisting Israeli aggression and usurpation until their removal, the triumph of the Palestinian people and the restoration of their full rights.

From Jordan, in the name of all sincere and honorable Arabs, we turn with our hearts and souls toward the eastern flank of the Arab homeland and extend our greetings, admiration and support for fraternal Iraq [applause], which is valiantly and with pride defending the right of our nation to its territory, waters and honor, and call on the Arab nation to unify its ranks in the face of these threats and to prepare itself for the restoration of its rights and the liberation of its will. The struggle imposed on the Arabs by Zionism, its supporters and the ambitious sides is a fateful struggle aimed at the Arab character and future and is a threat to their culture and existence. The day will come when the Arab nation will be able, God willing, to face the challenge, defend the national honor and dignity and defeat all aggressors and usurpers. God's blessings and peace be upon you.

AL-QASIM, CYPRIOT FOREIGN MINISTER HOLD TALKS

JN171536 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1435 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Excerpt] Amman, 17 Jun (Petra)--Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim received in his office today Cypriot Foreign Minister Nikolaos Rolandhis and exchanged viewpoints with him on the Middle East issue and the current international situation. They also discussed Jordanian-Cypriot relations and ways to strengthen them in the interest of the two countries.

BADRAN RECEIVES JORDANIAN-PALESTINIAN COMMITTEE

JN171234 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] Amman--Prime Minister Mudar Badran received the Jordanian-Palestinian Joint Committee at his office today. He was acquainted with the committee's efforts to bolster the citizens' steadfastness in the occupied Arab territories. The viewpoints on the latest developments in the current Arab and international situation were reviewed.

The meeting was attended on the Jordanian side by Hasan Ibrahim, minister of occupied land affairs; Sulayman 'Arar, interior minister; engineer 'Ali as-Suhaymat, minister of state for prime minister's affairs and transport minister; and Shawkat Mahmud, under secretary of the Ministry of Occupied Land Affairs. On the Palestinian side it was attended by Hamid Abu Sittah, 'Abd ar-Rahim Ahmad, Khalil al-Wazir and Dr Hanna Nasir, PLO Executive Committee members; Hani al-Hasan, political adviser to the PLO Executive Committee chairman; and Brig Gen 'Abd ar-Razzaq al-Yahya, PLO representative in Amman.

UN ENVOY CALLS ISRAELI SECURITY THEORY SMOKESCREEN

JN180910 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] United Nations--Diya' al-Fattal, Syria's permanent UN representative, has affirmed that the United States continues to support Israel despite the murders, arrests, explusions and group punishments carried out against the Arab people by Israel. These practices endanger peace, not only in the region, but worldwide.

In a speech at the United Nations, Al-Fattal wondered what guarantees the United States is giving against Israel destroying not only the Arabs, but the entire world.

Al-Fattal added that article 51 of the UN Charter defines self-defense as a legitimate right only in the event of an attack on a UN member. The U.S. position however, is based on legitimizing preemptive strikes. This position is contained in the United Nation's definition of aggression and is considered unacceptable because it undermines the strength and dignity of the Security Council. He added that the UN Security Council had met to discuss an attack openly carried out by an aggressor who might continue such aggressions in the future against Iraq or any other quarter in the Arab homeland.

He emphasized that Israel's theory of its own security is only a smokescreen for its crimes and expansionist policy, which the Zionist strategy justifies. This strategy has interpreted the crimes of murder, arrest, explusion and group punishment against the Palestinian people as necessary self-protective actions.

The Syrian representative at the United Nations said that the theory of Israeli security is an excuse to divert attention from the fascist reality of the Zionist identity, which is shaped by racism.

COMMUNIST PARTY SEEKS WORLD SUPPORT FOR SYRIA

JN171941 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1730 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] Damascus, 17 Jun (SANA)--The Syrian Communist Party has called on world communist and labor parties and progressive forces to denounce Israel's aggression against the rights of the Palestinian people, reiterate their (?solidarity) with Syria and intensify their campaigns to stop Israeli-U.S. aggression and prevent another explosion in the Middle East in order to serve world peace [words indistinct]. This was contained in a plea addressed by the Central Committee of the Syrian Communist Party to all communist and workers parties [word indistinct] and public opinion in all world states.

The plea stressed that the renewed eruption of war in the Middle East would lead to grave and unpredictable repercussions on the international situation and world peace.

The plea explained that the Syrian people, who support Leonid Brezhnev's proposals to solve the Middle East issue and establish a just and durable peace in the region, are determined to resist and confront aggression and preserve their peace and security. The Syrian people base their stand on the support of the Arab nation, its progressive forces and all world forces of progress and freedom led by the stronghold of freedom and peace, the Soviet Union.

The statement of the Central Committee of the Syrian Communist Party which was addressed to [word indistinct] people pointed to the dangerous trend of U.S. policy in the Middle East, which threatens world peace and is leading humanity toward a nuclear disaster.

The statement stressed that the defense of world peace is the essence of backing and supporting the firm patriotic stand adopted by Syria against U.S. plans of hegemony and Israeli aggression to defend national independence, the Palestinian issue and Arab dignity.

This firm Syrian is [word indistinct] participation in defending the issue of world peace and a serious effort to block the road to U.S. schemes which pave the way for a comprehensive aggression against peace and the destruction of human life.

The Syrian Communist Party Central Committee called on all popular and professional organizations to exert efforts and work side by side with all world peoples in order to defend national independence, freedom and peace against the dangers imposed on them.

HIGHER CIVIL DEFENSE COUNCIL MEETS 17 JUN

JN171258 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] The Higher Civil Defense Council held a meeting presided over by Prime Minister 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm at 1000 this morning. The council reviewed all the steps carried out to develop civil defense measures in the country.

MORE U.S. 'PROTECTIVENESS' TOWARD ISRAEL SEEN

JN171347 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] At the press conference President Reagan held yesterday, he was not satisfied to merely find excuses for Israel's aggressive policy, but went further by defending that aggressive, expansionist policy, thus giving extreme satisfaction to terrorist Menahem Begin.

What is new about President Reagan's stand is that he even gave up what he referred to as the U.S. effort to find a settlement to the missile crisis in Al-Biqa', as the motive behind his administration's move was to prevent the collapse of the Camp David accords through which the United States is trying to infiltrate the region and create internal disintegration, thereby paving the way for containing it and placing it within its imperialist sphere of influence.

Reagan's stand has not changed in the slightest except for his statements indicating yet more protectiveness toward Israel and defense of its aggressive, expansionist policy in the region.

It is no coincidence that Reagan's press conference preceded his administration's approval of a new military strategy, thereby enabling the U.S. Army to simultaneously fight two wars, such as in Europe and the Middle East. What do the U.S. military preparations mean other than a threat to resort to a policy of force, which is the basis of the new U.S. administration's program. This U.S. administration has issued threat after threat to impose new realities in international life by reviving the role of a strong United States capable of dividing the world once again according to its designs.

Beating the war drums and issuing threats will not make us fearful. If the calculations of Reagan's administration are based on the logic of force, any U.S. effort in that direction will only result in undermining U.S. interests because our region is not easily accessible to any bandit or pirate who wishes to impose his guardianship upon it.

When Syria declared that it would fiercely defend its joint security with Lebanon and Arab security in the Arab arena, it was expressing the fact that its deeds are in keeping with its words. Its decision to confront any Israeli aggression embodies its struggle commitment to defend its national and pan-Arab right against imperialist designs supported by the United States.

If Reagan's administration imagines that increased military and political aid to Israel will cause the Arabs to give in to threats, these threat will fall apart when they are put to the test. This is so because the U.S. trump cards, its navy and air force, are not a conclusive element in the region. Otherwise, the United States would have been victorious in its imperialist war in Indo-China.

The elements of conclusiveness in our present era are linked to the elements of confrontation of the imperialist forces and the support for the peoples' struggle of the progressive forces. Syria's activities on the struggle front embody the interaction of these two elements, which have created a strategic formula in the region.

It will not be easy for Israel, the greatest ally of the United States, to increase its arrogance and aggression without being subjected to the kind of punishment it tasted during the October liberation war.

PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY DELEGATION RETURNS FROM USSR

JN170645 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Excerpt] Damascus--The People's Assembly delegation led by Speaker Mahmud Hadid returned to Damascus last night at the end of a weeklong visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. During its visit the delegation met with several Soviet leaders. Hadid also held talks with a delegation representing the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on parliamentary relations between the two friendly states. International issues of mutual interest, particularly the Middle East issue, were reviewed. The two sides' viewpoints on these issues were similar.

During the meeting the Soviet side expressed appreciation for the brave stands adopted by Syria under the leadership of Comrade Struggler Hafiz al-Asad. It affirmed the firm Soviet stand on the Middle East issue, reiterating its support for the Syrian people's struggle against the Israeli aggression and the Zionist-imperialist schemes. The Soviet side also expressed support for Syria's stand in Lebanon and for the Arab Deterrent Forces, denouncing the Israeli attacks.

The People's Assembly delegation visited the Lithuanian SSR and Vladimir and was acquainted with the Soviet people's achievements in various fields.

Joint Statement Issued

JN171701 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] Damascus--The Syrian-Soviet statement issued in Damascus and Moscow today on the visit to the USSR by the Syrian People's Assembly delegation led by Mahmud Hadid, assembly speaker, praised the existing relations between Syria and the USSR, particularly after the signing of the treaty of friendship and cooperations between the two countries.

The statement expressed the Supreme Soviet Presidium and Syrian People's Assembly representatives' anxiety over the escalation of the dangerous tension in the Middle East due to Israel's U.S.-backed acts of aggression. The two sides firmly rejected the Camp David bargain and the unilateral Egyptian-Israeli agreement. They declared their countries' determination to continue the struggle to reach a comprehensive and just settlement of the Middle East issue based on the complete and unconditional Israeli withdrawal from the Arab lands occupied in 1967 and the securing of inalienable national rights of the Palestinian Arab people, including their right to self-determination and to the establishment of their independent state.

The Syrian People's Assembly delegation appreciated Soviet leader Brezhnev's new peace initiative in the Middle East. The Syrian and Soviet parliamentarians held Israel responsible for the grave escalation of events in Lebanon. The statement stressed the USSR's support for Syria in its confrontation of Israeli aggression against Lebanon and the Arab nation. it also stressed the USSR's support for the Lebanese legitimate authorities, the Arab Deterrent Forces and the efforts exerted to achieve national accord in Lebanon. The statement strongly condemned continued attempts by the United States to interfere in the Arab Gulf region. The Syrian and Soviet parliamentarians expressed anxiety over the continuation of armed conflict between Iraq and Iran. They called for ending this conflict through peaceful means. They stressed the need to intensify and continue the efforts of all peace-loving forces to protect and entrench international detente and world peace and security.

TZIPORI: U.S.-ISRAELI DIALOGUE UNAFFECTED BY RAID

TA181134 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Interview with Deputy Defense Minister Mordekhay Tzipori by military correspondent Shmu'el Tal, within the Midday Newsreel--recorded; date not given]

[Text] [Question] Mr Tzipori, following the freeze on the delivery of the F-16's to Israel and the U.S. criticism about the destruction of the Iraqi reactor, do you also foresee a freeze in the strategic dialogue with the United States?

[Answer] As you know, I am the chairman of the Israeli team to the strategic dialogue. Our last meeting took place in Israel a few weeks ago. In that meeting we agreed on a working plan which has been adhered to, and there have been no changes in the timetable. The contacts between us and the counterpart team at the Pentagon continue. So far, up to this moment, there have been no disruptions in these contacts or any hints that the issue might be affected.

[Question] Was a date set for another meeting within the framework of the strategic dialogue between the Israeli and U.S. teams?

[Answer] Indeed, the date was set for the next meeting. It will take place in Washington. We set the date in spite of the fact that the elections are due at the end of this month. Both sides agree that as far as Israel and the United States are concerned it does not matter who forms the next government. The strategic dialogue between the two countries will continue. It may be that the chairman, that is, myself, will change. However, the basic team composed of officials from the Defense and Foreign Ministries, from both branches of the Defense Ministry--the IDF and the civilian sector--will continue to operate according to schedule.

I think that some misunderstanding--which I hope will be solved soon--between the United States and Israel concerning the Iraqi reactor will, on the contrary, stimulate closer work of the teams on various issues so that both parties may, so to speak, avoid misunderstandings in the future.

IDF SPOKESMAN DENIES U.S. REPORT ON REACTOR

TA171732 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 17 Jun 81

[From the Evening Newsreel]

[Text] The IDF spokesman has totally denied a report published in the Washington STAR that the IDF's intelligence branch had supposedly reported that the Iraqi reactor would not be hot until the end of 1981. The truth of the matter, the IDF spokesman noted, is that the intelligence corps assessed that the reactor would be hot at the beginning of July 1981 at the earliest, and at the begining of September 1981 at the latest. The IDF spokesman termed the Washington STAR report--according to which senior general staff officers opposed the bombings of the reactor--as entirely unfounded.

PAPER CRITICIZES BEGIN ON POSTRAID U.S. RELATIONS

TA171218 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 17 Jun 81 p 13

[Yo'el Marcus commentary: "Parched Land"]

[Text] Some weeks ago, people in the U.S. administration knew that Israel was either planning or might take aerial action against the Iraqi nuclear reactor.

Such a determination is more than just a well-informed assumption, even though the United States did not know ahead of time the date for the attack or its scope, it knew that an aerial operation was in the planning stages, or as the Americans call it, in the "pipeline" of decisionmaking.

The possibility that the Begin government would decide to bomb the reactor was leaked in Israel more than 2 months ago and spread, as is our wont, like a drop of ink on a sponge. This means that, in addition to the elements that had to know about it, various political figures joined the informed people's circle as well as senior reserves officer (some of whom are currently dealing in politics) and reporters. The information on a possible bombing of the reactor was related during one of the HA'ARETZ executive meetings as early as 6 weeks ago, and not by an authorized element who wanted to make the newspaper party to the information, but rather by one of the participants who had heard about it from another person in a chance meeting in Tel Aviv cafe. I also know that at least two other major newspapers possessed prior knowledge about the possibility of such an action. Some of those who were let in on prior information even acted directly or indirectly to talk Begin out of this intention of his. Others were skeptical about the rumor, and later on one could only thank the good Lord that, despite the early leak, the operation ended without disaster.

With such a dissemination list on the ultrasecret operation, it is possible to assume that it is most likely that the rumor had also reached the ears of the U.S. ambassador to Israel, Mr Samuel Lewis. Even though we had been told by the U.S. Embassy that they are not in the habit of commenting on communications between the ambassador and his superiors, it would be sheer folly to assume that Lewis did not report in time on the possibility of an air raid against the reactor, although--of course--not on the date, which was successfully kept strictly confidential until the end. The question that arises these days, when the commotion in Washington is so great, is: Why when it became known, even only as a possibility, did the administration not use its full weight to dissuade Israel from carrying it out? Why did not Reagan, for example, send a message or a messenger to Begin, as he knows to do?

One can think of some possible answers to this riddle. One is that either Lewis or his superiors did not take this rumor seriously, as the reporters did, not believing that Begin would dare hint at such an operation before the election. But one can, alternatively, say that Mr Samuel Lewis, who is one of the more clever diplomats I have met, has long been aware of Begin's sensitivity to the reactor, and knew enough about his mentality these days to dismiss this leak easily. Another possibility is that the report on the rumors had, indeed, reached the State Department, but for reasons that are difficult to comprehend from here, it did not pass on to the secretary of state and the White House. A third possibility is that maybe, maybe, there were elements in the administration who thought that it would not be disastrous if Israel carried out the operation because, ultimately, who--after Israel--will benefit more from the bombing of the reactor if not Saudi Arabia, the apple of the U.S. eye?

Either way, one must admit that the angry U.S. reaction after the operation somewhat conflicts--to use an understatement--its passivity during the times when it was still possible to apply pressure to Begin to desist from taking the action. My assessment that there were two causes for the sharp reactions: A) The United States was obliged to demonstrate dismay with the unprecedented operation to defend its interests in the Arab world and so that there is no suspicion that it in any way agreed with it; B) An unexpected reaction by Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger which may have stemmed from the fact that he did not know about Lewis' report, but mostly because he feared possible implications on the Pentagon's intentions of establishing a military bridgehead in the Arab world. At any rate, it was Weinberger who submitted a list of "punitive options" to the President, and the impression is that from the entire list, published in the U.S. press, the administration chose precisely the mildest one (suspending delivery of four F-16 aircraft).

At this point, Israel had to maintain a low profile and let the official U.S. anger calm down, because--without entertaining illusions regarding the line the administration will take when we get to the stage of discussing the future of the West Bank--no doubt this time the anger would have dissipated after the public condemnation and the UN Security Council vote. Our suspended aircraft would slowly have been thawed, even though perhaps at the price of our removing our objection to the supply of the AWACS aircraft to Saudi Arabia.

However, instead of a low profile and a bit of modesty, it seems as though Mr Begin has declared war on Reagan's administration in sending his letter to the secretary of defense and in publishing its amazing content while praising Haig. Had Mr Begin forgotten (or did he not know) that Mr Weiberger is closer to Reagan than Haig? He also forgot that warmongering is a method that can work in Israel, but when activated in foreign countries, this results in unification of ranks, even among opponents, against Israel. And as though this were not enough, Begin also came out with a "direct appeal to the U.S. people"--over the administration's head--a means that if absolutely necessary to use should be saved for rare emergency cases only. From one declaration to the other, Mr Begin is doing all he can to make the Reagan administration lose its temper, embarrass U.S. Jewry and direct public opinion against us.

It looks as though Mr Begin cannot tolerate a state of affairs where someone else has the last word. However, he has forgotten that he is not Sefi Rivlin [an actor currently reading the Likud's election propaganda on television] but the prime minister of Israel; that Reagan is not Peres and not even Schmidt. We live by this America; we get money and means for our security as well as backing for our cause. And if there, in the only country that still has some sympathy for us, he leaves the ground parched, the very foundations of our existence will be shattered.

Is there no one who could explain to Begin that some things that cannot lend themselves to measuring are more important and crucial than even his reelection?

MA'ARIV REPORTS MORE ON GENERAL SAGI'S REMARKS

TA171231 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 17 Jun 81 p 3

[Report by Arab affairs correspondent 'Oded Granot]

[Excerpts] The chief of the IDF intelligence branch, Maj Gen Yehoshu'a Sagi, has disclosed that the Iraqis planned to inaugurate the Baghdad nuclear reactor on the anniversary of the Ba'th Party revolution, 17 July, and expressed the view that had the reactor not been bombed, Iraq might have been in possession of a nuclear bomb as early as in 1982-83. Major General Sagi can envision the possibility that the Iraqis will try to react to the bombing by a retaliatory act. In his evaluation, the the options are an air raid, an aerial operation together with ground forces or an operation based on activating terrorists subordinate to Iraq.

Despite the bombing of the Baghdad nuclear reactor, the head of the intelligence branch disclosed that the operation caused amazement in Iraq, after it had taken a long series of defensive measures following the Iranian Air Force planes' operation against the reactor in September 1980. Among them: They set up a dirt wall around the reactor, reaching 30 meters high [as published], intending for it to block the reactor from observation and approach on the surface, as well as to make low-altitude aircraft bombing and sorties more difficult. The Iraqis also immeasurably reinforced their antiaircraft defense alignment around the reactor with the hope that this would foil an aerial operation.

In reply to a question on the lessons learned by the Arab countries from the bombing of the reactor, the chief of intelligence said that certain Arab countries will now want to step up their reliance on other countries for their defense (such as the Saudis), whereas there will be other countries that will try to achieve a better preventive capability (such as strengthening the antiaircraft alignment, and obtaining sophisticated measures to intercept aircraft and the like).

Major General Sagi denied that Israel had used information and data supplied by the United States to attack the reactor. He disclosed that the israeli intelligence has been following the nuclear development in Iraq in particular since the cooperation treaty between France and Baghdad was signed. He added that the precise intelligence information necessary for the operation also made possible an escape route for the aircraft on their way back to their bases after the bombing.

As an illustration of the overall Middle East situation, the chief of the intelligence branch mentioned the situation in Lebanon, in which no progress was made to reach a political solution, and no change in the domestic balance of power has occurred (and in this instance Israel's position greatly influences what is to be in that country). In Syria, Al-Asad's status has not strengthened and the allocation of commando units to fight against the Lebanese Christians has given rise to a reawakening of the Muslim Brotherhood opposition in Syrian towns and led to clashes between them and the army.

Regarding the relations with Egypt, the chief of the intelligence branch estimated that as long as President as-Sadat is in power, it is to be assumed that Egypt will pursue its political course, and expressed the hope that the longer this takes, the deeper the ties between the two countries will become. Major General Sagi emphasized, nevertheless, that the relations with Egypt are not like those between Belgium and France, to cite an example.

MOSSAD HEAD GRANTS INTERVIEW TO HA'ARETZ

TA180805 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 18 Jun 81 p 1

[17 June interview with the head of Israel's Mossad by Ze'ev Schiff, place of interview not indicated]

[Text] "I call to put an end to the hullabaloo of releases and counterreleases revealing details on the destruction of the Iraqi reactor and what preceded it. The atom problem has not yet been solved by destroying the Iraqi reactor and the revelations are liable to cause intelligence damage of the highest order," I was told yesterday by the head of the Institution for Intelligence and Special Assignments.

The head of the Mossad, whose name is banned from publication, is also reticent in character. It is only very rarely that the Mossad head is willing to talk to the press and to be quoted. It could be felt that he was most apprehensive of the possible damage that could be wrought on Israel's intelligence sources.

The head of the Mossad went on to say: "We have to keep in mind that the nuclear problem is liable to pop up in Iraq and in other hostile countries in the future. Hence, every unnecessary probing and carping in the subject is liable to generate for Israel inestimable damage, damage that cannot be repaired in the field of intelligence."

[Question] Has damage already been caused?

[Answer] In my opinion damage has been caused, and I am referring to the sphere of intelligence.

[Question] Have our information sources been endangered?

[Answer] Yes, the unnecessary revelations are endangering sources, and also the whole subject of cooperation with us is put in danger.

[Question] I am not asking for details, but are you in a position to tell me in a general way that sources of Israeli intelligence have already been harmed?

[Answer] The answer is positive. Intelligence sources have, indeed, been harmed and this is liable to affect Israel's security in the nuclear sphere, as well as in other areas.

[Question] Are your contentions aimed at the press?

[Answer] They are aimed at everyone dealing with the matter, including the press. I am urging and calling on everybody to stop discussing the subject and refrain from superfluous revelations, for the sake of Israel and all of us.

IDF SPOKESMAN DENIES RAID INTO LEBANON 17 JUN

TA171922 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 17 Jun

[Text] The Israel Army spokesman has categorically denied a report that an Israeli force crossed into Lebanon today and blew up a house in the village of Al-Qantarah. The report was from foreign news agencies in Beirut. They said the alleged Israeli force had also exchanged fire with Lebanese Army and UN troops.

CEREMONY INAUGURATES NEW SETTLEMENT IN SAMARIA

TA171854 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 17 Jun 81

[From the Evening Newsreel]

[Excerpt] In a festive ceremony with the prime minister's participation, a new settlement named Bet Arye was today inaugurated in Samaria. Speaking at the ceremony, the head of the World Zionist Organization's Settlement Department said that in 4 years the Likud had established 165 settlements, and not 144 [as the Likud has been saying in its election advertising]. Our correspondent Avraham Ben-Melekh says Prime Minister Menahem Begin took issue with the Labor Party over its contention that the Samaria settlers are not pioneers and that there can be no comparison between Qarne Shomron and Hanita.

HOUSING UNITS TO BE ADDED TO WEST BANK SETTLEMENTS

TA171529 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] The Ministerial Committee for Settlement Affairs decided to bolster settlements in Judaea and Samaria by 800 housing units within the next 3 months. The ministers estimate that thus some 3,000 persons will be added to the existing settlements.

Our correspondent Moti 'Eden reports that the chairman of the Jewish Agency Settlement Department, Ra'anan Witz, left the ministerial committee session in anger because there has been no response to his plea to refrain from bolstering settlements in Judaea and Samaria and instead bolster settlements in the Jordan Valley on the Golan Heights and in the 'Ezyon bloc.

OAU SECRETARY GENERAL, DELEGATES ADDRESS MEETINGS

Kodjo Report

LD171222 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 17 Jun 81 EA

[Text] The OAU secretary general, Mr Edem Kodjo, yesterday accused racist South Africa of (?state) terrorism and called on the international community to apply sanction on the racist regime to wipe out the bastion of cruelty in that country. Mr Kodjo said that he would like to see Namibia free and join the OAU before his term of office expired. The secretary general was presenting his annual report to the organization's Council of Ministers, who are currently meeting in Nairobi to prepare for the 50 member organization's annual summit next week.

The council observed a minute's silence to commemorate the 600 youths who were killed in Soweto near Johannesburg on 16 Jun 1976 in a clash with South African police. Mr Kodjo repeated President Daniel Arap Moi's warning on Monday that Africa was not free so long as Namibia was still occupied by racist South Africa.

President Moi, who takes over as OAU chairman from President Siaka Stevens of Sierra Leone next week, opened the ministers council on Monday by warning that armed struggle might be the only ultimate way of securing independence in Namibia.

The ministers council also sent a message to the chairman of the UN Security Council calling for serious condemnation of last weekend's Israel air raid against Iraqi nuclear installations in Baghdad.

Meanwhile, the Pan-African Congress of South Africa has accused Eastern nations, particularly the Soviet Union, of trading with South Africa. The accusation was made yesterday in Nairobi by the director of the council in charge of foreign affairs, Mr Henry Isaacs. Mr Isaacs also said that Western nations were hypocritically condemning apartheid on moral grounds, while supporting it militarily and economically.

Meanwhile, delegates to the OAU summit currently taking place in Nairobi continue to arrive in the country. The latest to arrive was the African National Congress of South Africa led by the organization's secretary general, Mr Alfred Nzo. Mr Nzo said on arrival that his organization, which operates from Lusaka, was optimistic that the Nairobi summit will increase its financial and material support to the organization, particularly now that South Africa has improved her military ability with the help of Western allies. Other delegates who have arrived to reinforce their advance parties already in Nairobi came from Botswana, Mauritania, Zaire, Gambia, Tanzania and Benin.

Liberian Minister's Remarks

LD171214 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 17 Jun 81 EA

[Excerpt] The OAU ministers meeting in Nairobi was yesterday told by the Liberian foreign minister, Mr Gabriel Bacus Matthews, that the OAU had a responsibility to send a peacekeeping force to Chad to ease the tension between the warring parties in that country before Libyan troops moved in.

Mr Matthews, who is attending the current session of the 37th ordinary meeting of the OAU Council of Ministers here, said the OAU should shoulder its responsibilities. He was addressing the current session which is drawing up the agenda for the African heads of state and government meeting next week. He said there had been proposals, one from Sierra Leone for the formation of a political security council.

Egypt Offers SWAPO Arms

NC172125 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2008 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Excerpt] Nairobi, 17 Jun (MENA)--Tomorrow the African foreign ministers council will discuss the topics of the Middle East and Palestinian issue which are on its agenda. Dr Butrus Ghali, the head of the Egyptian delegation, will deliver an address in which he will speak about Egypt's efforts for the sake of the Palestinian issue and a just peace that will restore the legitimate rights to the Palestinian people. Ghali's speech will also deal with Israel's obdurate stand, the impediments Israel is placing in the path of peace and its irresponsible actions, which include the bombardment of the Iraqi reactor--an action which is contrary to international law and a new obstacle in the road to peace.

At tonight's session, the African ministerial council began discussing subjects on the agenda. The discussions were positive and objective in connection with the articles on Ndjamena and South Africa. At this session, Egypt confirmed its readiness to offer arms and military equipment to the SWAPO organization from the Egyptian military industries, which are of international renown, and has invited a delegation from the organization to visit Cairo and to select what it wants from Egyptian military support.

RABAT REPORTS OAU DELEGATES, 'MERCENARIES' CLASH

LD171418 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Unidentified correspondent's report from Nairobi]

[Excerpt] A provocative act carried out today by the group of mercenaries who are at present in Nairobi resulted in strong and violent reaction by the Moroccan delegation taking part in the 37th OAU ministerial council session. For 2 days the mercenaries have been isolated from the conference and have been rejected by both the OAU and the conference. The mercenaries have failed to enter the conference's headquarters in the last 2 days. Today, however, this group infiltrated the conference premises under the cover of being members of foreign delegations, namely the Benin and Algerian delegations. These mercenaries did not confine themselves to entering the conference premises; they also distributed anti-Moroccan leaflets. The members of the Moroccan delegation quickly intervened to end the provocative act and to reveal the true identity of the mercenaries. While M'hamed Boucetta, minister of state for foreign affairs and cooperation, was protesting to the chairman of the current session--the Kenyan foreign minister--some members of the Moroccan delegation prevented the distribution of the leaflets by directly confronting the group of mercenaries.

The Kenyan security authorities responsible for security inside the conference palace intervened. They escorted two members of the Moroccan delegation--employees of the Foreign Ministry--and one of the group of mercenaries, to the security offices inside the conference premises. Two of the mercenaries managed to escape from the premises as they were afraid of falling into the hands of the security men and of exposing their true identity. The security authorities heard statements by the two Moroccan diplomats exposing the true identity of the mercenaries who had been hiding behind the membership of their delegation. The member of the group of mercenaries apprehended by the security authorities is now under surveillance and is being interrogated so as to discover his identity and the way in which he made his unlawful entry into the conference premises.

Mr Boucetta protested to the Kenyan foreign minister, stressing that the mercenaries did not have the status of a recognized organization, a recognized state or an observer and that their presence and their statements were of a provocative nature against both Morocco and the conference.

He officially asked the Kenyan foreign minister to expel the mercenaries from the premises of the conference and to reconsider their presence in the Kenyan capital--otherwise Morocco will be obliged to adopt the appropriate stands. He also stressed that the use by the mercenaries of membership cards representing other delegations is unacceptable and is regarded a provocative action.

The Kenyan foreign minister paid special attention to this issue and assured our foreign minister that this group had no right to enter the conference premises in any capacity and that it is not registered in the conference lists.

MINISTERS COMMENT ON REGIONAL, OTHER ISSUES

Boucetta on Sahara

LD171348 Rabat MAP in English 1227 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] Nairobi, 17 Jun (MAP)--Mr M'hamed Boucetta, Moroccan minister of state in charge of foreign affairs and cooperation who is currently leading the Moroccan delegation to the 37th ministerial conference of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) reaffirmed here Tuesday in a declaration to radio Kenya that "several African countries are growing aware of the reality of aggressions perpetrated against Morocco and which are part of a wide scheme against other regions of the African continent".

Stating that the "Polisario" gangs do not even control one square meter of the Saharan territory while pretending in repeated declarations that they have complete control over eighty per cent of this territory Mr Boucetta recalled the recent visit of a 120-member delegation of international journalists to the Saharan provinces which testified as to the unquestionable and utter control of the territory by the Moroccan Royal Armed Forces.

These journalists, added the Moroccan minister of state in charge of foreign affairs and cooperation, also witnessed the facts that the inhabitants of the Moroccan Saharan provinces were leading a normal everyday life and working hard to achieve their economic and social development.

The head of Moroccan diplomacy concluded saying that Morocco was welcoming all those who want to know the reality in the northwest African region and the slanderous campaign undertaken by the enemies of Moroccan territorial integrity.

Nigerian, Malian Ministers

LD171628 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 17 Jun 81 EA

[Text] Nigeria wants the OAU to exploit the temporarily peaceful situation in Chad and seek ways of transforming it into a permanent feature. Nigeria's minister for external affairs, Professor Audu, said this in Nairobi in an interview. He said his country's stand on the Chadian conflict was that the Chadians had to be absolutely responsible for their own affairs. Professor Audu said the purpose of the OAU is merely to assist them in whatever way possible to reach a lasting peaceful solution. The Nigerian minister accused external forces of the Chadian conflict, which so far has claimed several hundred lives.

On the Libyan military intervention, Professor Audu said it is a complicated matter, and stressed that the Lagos accord had clearly stated that Chad's immediate neighbors should not have troops in Chad.

In another interview, the Mali minister for foreign affairs and international cooperation, Mr Alioune Blondin, said that his country has officially recognized the West Sahara republic under Polisario, which is fighting a war of liberation with Morocco. The Malian minister said his country recognized Western Sahara in Freetown last year, adding that Mali has already acted positively to a letter sent to her government by the OAU secretary general on the Western Sahara issue. He said every people must be able to decide their own destiny, which is a right to self-determination.

Somali Minister

LD171926 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1700 GMT 17 Jun 81 EA

[Text] Hussein Abd al-Qadir Qasim, minister of mineral resources and water development, has told Kenyan television and other international reporters in Nairobi that Somalia is looking forward to and is prepared to participate in economic cooperation between the countries of the Horn of Africa.

Challe Hussein Abd al-Qadir Qasim added that Somali Democratic Republic [SDR] President Challe Mohamed Siad Barre is one of the African leaders who maintain that Africa should fully pool its resources in order to benefit effectively from its natural resources.

Somalia is prepared to participate in the creation of meaningful cooperation as a sound basis for the economic cooperation of the countries of this region, Minister Challe Hussein Abd al-Qadir Qasim said.

Minister of Mineral Resources and Water Development Challe Hussein Abd al-Qadir Qasim, discussing the search for a peaceful solution to the crisis in the Horn of Africa, said that a lasting solution to this problem can only be found if the black colonialist, and those it colonizes, such as the Western Somalis, appreciate the need to solve this problem peacefully.

The minister said that Somalia is prepared to cooperate in solving this problem if the two sides involved come together for meaningful discussion. Challe Hussein Abd al-Qadir Qasim said that it is essential that all the foreign forces backing the Abyssinian black colonialist refrain from interfering in this issue, which is an African issue.

Challe Hussein Abd al-Qadir Qasim, referring to the Indian Ocean region, said Somalia sees no advantage for African countries in the confrontation of superpowers in that region. On several occasions Somalia has called for condemnation of the presence of foreign forces in the region and has proposed making the region a zone of peace.

Challe Hussein Abd al-Wadir Qasim is the head of the SDR delegation to the 37th Council of Ministers conference currently in session in Nairobi, the Kenyan capital.

Sudanese Minister

NC172157 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2040 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] Nairobi, 17 Jun (MENA)--Sudanese Foreign Minister Muhammad al-Mirghani has said to MENA that Sudan's stand at the African foreign ministers conference is based on the repudiation of wars and the peaceful solution of problems. He said that the important subject that will be discussed by the conference will be Chad and the Libyan interference in it.

The Sudanese minister pointed out that he had objected to a memo presented by the chairman of the previous African ministerial council session which indicated that the Chadian Government had submitted a complaint to the OAU against Egypt and Sudan. He did not mention anything about the replies of Egypt and Sudan to these accusations.

Al-Mirghani said: "Sudan is accommodating 2.5 million Chadian refugees, and had Sudan been wicked to them they would not have poured into Sudan in this manner, which is exhausting us." He asked: "Who is submitting this complaint; is it a legitimate Chadian Government or is it a government that has illegally seized power?"

LIBYA

REAGAN PRESS CONFERENCE STATEMENTS CRITICIZED

LD171654 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] Washington, 17 Jun (JANA)--U.S. President Reagan has alleged that the barbaric Zionist raid on the nuclear reactor in Iraq was in self-defense. He said at his press conference in the White House yesterday that the Israelis had cause for concern over the Iraqi nuclear installations, as he put it. He added that he would have preferred that the matter had been left for the United States to exercise its influence with France in order to halt the flow of nuclear technology to Iraq. He alleged that the Israelis did not constitute a threat to the Arabs.

The JANA political commentator said that the U.S. President's statement proves to the world that the United States could not condemn any action by the Israelis, regardless of what this action might be and regardless of its consequences. The statement has also shown that the raid was the result of the desire of the United States and the Zionists to destroy Arab capabilities and prevent the Arab nation from using its own capabilities and seeking development and progress.

As the brother leader has stressed to the Arab nation on several occasions, we cannot under any circumstances distinguish between the United States and the Israelis. He who befriends the United States must know that he is a close friend of the Israelis, the enemies of the Arab nation.

JABIR ADDRESSES TROOPS RETURNING FROM CHAD

LD180200 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] Another combat unit has returned to the soil of the homeland. This unit is one of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces units that carried out the second order of death issued by the leader of the revolution to fight alongside the Chadian people to enable them to win freedom and spread security and peace in Chad.

Brig Gen Abu Bakr Unis Jabir, the commander in chief of the armed forces, welcomed this unit at a popular reception held in the (?Surt) District yesterday afternoon after it participated in achieving the mission of peace in Chad. This unit was accompanied by delegations of Chadian youth and women of Frolihat in expression of the unity of the Libyan and Chadian peoples.

Brig Gen Abu Bakr Unis Jabir, the commander in chief of the armed forces, made a speech at the reception in which he praised the heroic role played by the Libyan Arab Armed Forces in confronting the imperialist and reactionary conspiracy against the freedom of the Chadian people. He said this unit of fighters took part in implementing the order of death in response to the appeal of the leader of the revolution to go to Chad. It participated in putting an end to this conspiracy, which also was aimed at encircling the Great 1 September Revolution.

Brig Gen Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir affirmed that the role played by our armed forces in Chad and their support for the Chadian people in winning their freedom and defeating their enemies is a role that has been praised by friends and enemies alike. Truly it is one of the responsibilities of the revolution and contributes to achieving its aspirations and aims. He said that the task accomplished successfully and gallantly by Libyan combatants in Chad embodies the revolutionary determination of all Libyan fighters and affirms their belief in the leader, as they responded to his appeal and adhered to the implementation of the slogan of the revolutionary force. That the true revolutionary is the revolutionary who takes to the battlefield with a combatant will for the sake of defending the revolution and the people's achievements.

He added that the Libyan military units in Chad have successfully carried out their mission. They confronted all the reactionary and colonialist forces. They bravely faced the forces that tried to harm the will of the Chadian people and of their ally, the Libyan people. He said that the will of fighting men managed to defeat this united force on the soil of Chad and that they made sacrifices for the sake of the Chadian people and Africa.

Brig Gen Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir affirmed what the leader of the revolution said: That the sons of the martyrs are the sons of all Libya and that they are a trust borne by the Libyan people.

At the end of the ceremony the commander in chief of the armed forces presented medals to those brave soldiers who had fared well.

Reports Chadian Celebrations

LD171630 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] Tripoli, 17 Jun (JANA)--The return of one of the military units which was in Chad and which participated in bringing peace to Chad was celebrated today at (Sirt), east of Tripoli. Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces Brig Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir welcomed this unit, which was accompanied by Chad [Word indistinct] delegations comprising Chadian youth and women.

Brig Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir stated that celebrations were taking place now in the Faya region of Chad marking the return home of a Libyan unit which had been there. Similar celebrations will take place in Ndjamena and (?Absha) to mark the return home of the Libyan units which are now in those places, how that Chad Army units have been trained to replace the Libyan military units. Other Chad units will also be trained to replace the Libyan units still in Chad.

MILITARIZATION LEADER COMMENTS ON ARMING POPULACE

LD171553 Beirut AS-SAFIR supplement in Arabic 11 Jun 81 pp 1-2

[Report on an interview with Maj al-Khuwayldi al-Humaydi, commander of the operation for the militarization of Libyan towns, at the headquarters of the militarization of towns in Tripoli--date not given]

[Excerpts] Maj al-Khuwayldi al-Humaydi is one of the free unionist officers who, together with Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, staged the 1 September 1969 revolution in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. He is the commander of the operation for the militarization of the towns (tajyish al-Mudun) and the person in charge of implementing the "armed people" motto. We met Al-Humaydi at the headquarters of the militarization of towns in As-Sayyidi Street in Tripoli in order to hear directly from him the aims of the Libyan experiment for the militarization of towns and the application of the motto "arms in the hands of the people."

The first question was about the historical principles on which the experiment of the armed people in the Jamahiriyah is based and the relationship of this experiment with Libya's recent history as well as with the experiments for the militarization of towns and the establishment of groups of supporters in other countries.

Major al-Humaydi emphasized that there was no connection between the Libyan experiment in this field and the experiments of other peoples. "Although we tried to benefit from the experiments of other peoples, we have not imitated any of them so far. Take the Swiss experiment for example--we only hear about it and are not very familiar with it and we have not tried to benefit from it."

He added: What we are doing is only the beginning of an integrated study and action. Our aim is not to imitate other peoples. Our aim is to put a rifle in the hands of every citizen so that the weapon and its serial number will be embossed on the citizen's identity card like his blood group and so that every citizen will have a military identity.

Before all else our experiment derives its origin from our history, the history of the Libyan struggle. It is part of this struggle. We have found old documents in which the Libyans called for the formation of popular resistance regiments.

Al-Humaydi went on to say: For this reason, the Revolution Council issued a decision in 1972 providing for the establishment of the popular resistance.

Our aim from this experiment is the nonrecurrence of what happened in 1911 when Italian fascist colonialism invaded the Libyan shores. We say that there shall be no colonialism in the wake of the 1 September revolution. In view of the Jamahiriyah's vast territory, the revolution is the most important factor in the light of the presence of many foes to the east and west who harbor enmity toward Libya because it speaks the truth.

The commander of the militarization of the towns said that Libya is the target of the Egyptian and Sudanese rulers, Israel and even Europe, and of America, basically. Its resources are also a target because present-day wars are economic wars just as they were in the past.

Al-Humaydi went on to say: These resources, the revolution, the small population and the vast territorial expanse, require us to train all Libyans [in the use of arms]. This is also consistent with another military logic--namely, arms development. Wars are no longer border wars. Now there exist cross-border missiles, nuclear missiles, nuclear submarines and very long-range fighters and bombers. In our case, the regular army, even if it became 1 million strong, would be ineffective because modern weapons move more quickly and have a longer range than the regular army.

Al-Humaydi explained: We in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah are trying to protect all the revolution's achievements with all weapons, for what is the use of having a factory and nothing to defend it with?

Therefore, the development now taking place in Libya must be accompanied by development on the level of defense, just as right goes with might. Might creates right and protects it. It is might which creates and protects Arab right. Israel created a falsehood and it is protecting this falsehood with its might. It wants to impose its existence and its own conditions. If we remain in our present state of deterioration, we might reach the point where Israel would dictate its wishes to us as individuals, issue instructions to us as to how to behave every day and tell us what to do and what not to do inside our own homes, as Brother al-Qadhdhafi said in one of his speeches.

Referring to recent history, Al-Humaydi pointed out that the Libyan Army was not an army in the real sense of the word when the revolution took place. The police and the mobile forces had advanced weapons and helicopters. Despite this, we were able to paralyze the "Wheelus" base to the west of Tripoli with determination and the scant arms we had. We told the Americans that any plane to take off from the base would be subjected to fire from our guns and that if they tried to bombard us the consequences would be worse. America complied with the warning and we realized from the very first moment that the United States was a coward and only cared about its own interests.

Therefore, Washington, which was unable to confront and tame us in 1969, is now trying to avenge itself. The expulsion of the members of the Libyan People's Bureau in Washington is only part of this operation of vengeance for what we had done to it and to its bases in 1969.

He added: Preparations must be completed for any future battles which imperialism might impose on us. We regard the result of the recent Arab foreign ministers' emergency meeting in Tunis on the current situation between Syria and Israel as mere "theatrics." All that the Arab League members did was say: "We are with Syria," knowing that war could break out in a matter of hours or days. We would have liked the other Arabs to follow in our footsteps and demonstrate their solidarity with Syria and the Palestinian resistance by taking practical steps even if it means sending units of their republican or royal guards to the borders of Palestine.

He added: "If you want to prevent a war you must prepare for it. By not preparing for war, you will be encouraging war. This is a fact which prevails in the relations among the big powers."

Although there is no direct foreign enemy threatening Libyan territory at present, the state of relations between Libya and its neighbors makes it incumbent upon the revolution command that it remain vigilant and prepared for a war which might be launched aginst it by these neighbors, "Egypt included, although this pains us. We, in the final analysis, say that it is a challenge. Our dignity is above all other considerations."

"If only the Arabs were sincere, they would stop talking about the liberation of Palestine. What would they liberate Palestine with? By fighting among themselves or with olive branches and doves of peace?"

"If we really want to liberate Palestine, it will certainly not be liberated by badges of military rank, wars similar to the 1967 and 1973 wars or the Jerusalem Committee, which is chaired by a plotter against Jerusalem.

"The rifle is the only thing that can prevent the Arabs from drowning. Numayri is now with As-Sadat. Who will punish As-Sadat for his treason? The Palestinian rifle must be pointed at some Arab leaders before it is pointed at Israel. It must be directed at the heads of treason. Numayri would not have been able to receive As-Sadat had this rifle been pointed at its proper target first."

Al-Humaydi added: "With the advent of 1990, approximately one-third of the Libyan people--the students--will have joined the banks of the armed people. These are the people of the future. Since 1980, the gate of every school has been leading to the gate of the Military College of Military Formations. In our country education is compulsory. Therefore, every student entering a school will be compelled to receive military training. The school is the door to the militarization of the people. We expect the Libyan people to turn into fighters within a few years. Schools represent the basis for training the Libyans, male and female, in the use of arms. The basic role of these students will be the defense of the country.

"As far as Israel is concerned," Al-Humaydi says, "we do not believe that the skill and efficiency of the Israeli soldier is the effective factor inflicting defeats on the Arabs. The question is more psychological than anything else. Israel has been able to make the Arabs believe that they are less competent than it is--so much so that the Arab soldier has begun to doubt himself and his abilities. We in the Jamahiriyah are acting to prepare the soldier in time of peace and create a battle atmosphere for him during maneuvers. Our object is to give the Libyan citizen good combat proficiency. For this reason we are trying to give him good training and good command so that he will be up to the standard of the Israeli soldier in the future."

Major al-Humaydi adds bitterly: "But there is an Arab problem which is facing us in this field. This problem is that this action of ours is being attacked in the interest of Israel. There are Arab regimes which join Israel and Washington in accusing us of terrorism and of overarming ourselves. They also are attacking our relationship with Moscow. This problem goes beyond the Arab area to Africa as well.

In this long interview, a question was asked about fears that the militarization of the people in Libya would turn the people into a fascist or a nazi people, as happened in Germany and Italy between World Wars One and Two. Al-Humaydi said: "Facism in Italy and Germany was the facism of an individual. We here have raised the issue historically and the object is not to turn the people into a facist people. The object is to prevent the recurrence of what happened in 1911 and also 1977, when As-Sadat moved his forces to our border. Thousands of Egyptians died in the 1977 incidents. As-Sadat is now advocating another operation. The proof of this is the death of his defense minister and 13 other generals about 3 months ago. the generals were in command of all the Egyptian corps. We do not believe that they were going on a picnic in a military helicopter at the Siwah Oasis, which is close to our border."

He added: by this we do not mean that we are preparing to fight Egypt. It must be recalled first of all that it was the popular congresses which decided on disengagement with the Egyptian Army and consequently the withdrawal of our forces from the border. However, if the battle is imposed on us by As-Sadat, we shall fight. If Numayri imposes a battle on us, we shall also fight. We are primarily preparing to participate in the Arab cause. If no battle is imposed on us for the sake of this cause, we shall impose it. We shall give the Libyans training in arms and send them in every direction. We are now preparing for a battle which Begin, Reagan or France might impose.

AL-QADHDHAFI U.S. EVACUATION ADDRESS CORRECTIONS

The following significant corrections to the item entitled "Al-Qadhadhafi U.S. Evacuation Anniversary Address," published in the 12 June Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT on page Q1, are supplied from a rebroadcast of the speech by Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic at 1230 GMT on 12 June: On page Q 2, substitute for the entire first paragraph: Dear brothers, [chanting of slogans continues] the United States, which displays the dirty criminals and fugitives from justice who stole the money of the Libyan people and who have been recruited into the U.S. intelligence service--America, dear brothers, which every day presents on its broadcasts the dirty criminals and fugitives from justice who plundered the money of the Libyan people and who have been recruited into the service of American intelligence, presents these people as victims of terrorism. We confront this stupid logic with other concrete proofs. Today we present a victim of American terrorism, the child Ma'itiqa, victim of American terrorism--not a plunderer of Libyan money, not a fugitive from justice but an innocent child living in the village of Tarjurah, in the Friday market, [word indistinct] and with her family--this child, named Ma'itiqa, killed by Americans in 1958 and whose grave we passed today and prayed at. Dear brothers, this is the victim of terrorism, and in order to immortalize the victim of American terrorism, from today this base shall be named Ma'itiqa Base. [chanting of slogans] Also, the 11 June base shall be named the 'Uqbah ibn Naf'i. [changing of slogans]

On page Q 4, some indistinct words are supplied and some incorrect words changed in the sixth, seventh and eight sentences of the fourth paragraph. The sentences should read: We want to warn the states of Western Europe that we are ready to accept this, dispense with all workers and companies and bury the oil in the ground. If they wish to join the United States let them do so. We do not apply pressure on them but are prepared to enter the wager.

On page Q 5, several indistinct passages were provided in the second paragraph. The paragraph should read: You are aware, brothers, that the Iraqi Government heaps insults on the Libyan revolution: Every day it spends millions everywhere to fight against Libya, without any justification. You also know that it was Iraq which closed down the people's bureau, the bureau of brotherhood, and withdrew its ambassador. [paragraph continues]

But, dear brothers, at this hour when all these considerations become secondary we stand with Iraq with all our force against the enemy. [chanting] We must be prepared to quickly welcome the Iraqi ambassador back to resume his work in Tripoli. [applause] And our slogan will be: Support your brother, right or wrong. We shall also have another slogan: My brother and I against my cousin, any my cousin and I against the alien. [applause]

On page Q 5, several indistinct passages are provided in the last paragraph. Beginning with the eighth sentence, the paragraph should read: No matter how close a friend Saudi Arabia is to the Americans, unreservedly giving dollars to the United States every day, let Saudi Arabia know that the Israelis are determined to defeat the Arabs, whether Saudis, Iraqis, Palestinians or Libyans. This is the naked truth. Let Saudi Arabia build a nuclear reactor--we challenge Saudi Arabia to build a nuclear reactor--Israeli aircraft will destroy it. Which aircraft? The ones brought by Saudi Arabia for the Israelis. How? Because the Saudis unreservedly give oil and money to America and America gives it to the Israelis. We have repeatedly said that America's friends are Israel's friends, even if they place the Ka'bah on their heads. Therefore, brothers, what is now required of Saudi Arabia--and the Arab nations should put pressure on Saudi Arabia--is to reconsider this attitude which will inflict destruction on the Arab nation. This oil, when used in the interest of the Arab nation [as heard] or used for the destruction of the Arab nation, the Arab nation should destroy this oil, including the Libyan oil, the Algerian oil, the Gulf and Peninsula oil. If this oil is destroying us we must destroy it before it destroys us. We must be ready to live without oil. Oil has become a danger, a danger to the (?future) of the Arab homeland and to the existence of the Arab nation on earth. There must be a final attempt [as heard], and if it does not succeed we will have to choose the difficult road and accept the risks, because the enemy will destroy us if we do not defend our existence. There is a clear fact here: The Israelis, with U.S. agreement and material backing--and they declared this openly yesterday--are determined to forcibly prevent the Arab nation from entering the nuclear age. (?They claim they have given) $20 million to Al-Fatah. Twenty million dollars. This compared to $10 billion [words indistinct].

On page Q 6, the penultimate paragraph has been omitted. The following paragraph should be inserted between the seventh paragraph and the last paragraph: Dear brothers, the Israelis may commit other acts in the shadow of American injustice against the Arab nation, against Libyans and non-Libyans. But it is important for there to be a strategic Arab plan to defeat the aggression, because in the wake of this raid it has become clear that the security of the Arab nation and its progress is in total contradiction to the existence of the Zionist entity in occupied Palestine. [applause] Dear brothers, we say to the [word indistinct], to America and to the world that the Israelis say they have the right to do anything by force for the sake of security. Therefore, we have the same Israel excuse, and have the right to do anything by force for the sake of security, because the Israelis themselves have come to constitute a direct, real and serious danger to the security of the Arab nation and to its existence.

MOROCCO

LIBYAN COMMANDER MEETS KING, MAKES STATEMENT

LD172122 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] His Majesty King Hassan II, accompanied by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Sidi Muhammad, at noon today at the Dar as-Salam Palace received Libyan envoy Col Mas'ud 'Abd al-Hafiz, commander of the Sabha Military Region in the Libyan Arab Jahamiriyah, who was accompanied by Abu Tariq, PLO representative in Libya and Abu Marwan, PLO representative in Morocco.

After this reception his majesty had talks on his own with the Libyan envoy. Furthermore, after he was received by his majesty Col Mas'ud 'Abd al-Hafiz made the following statement to the press:

During this Arab fraternal meeting I delivered a verbal message to His Majesty King Hassan II in light of the speech made by Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, calling for the unification of Arab efforts in the interest of the Arab cause, and of Palestine in particular. His Majesty promised to send his special envoy to his brother Colonel al-Qadhdhafi to give a reply connected with this task. It will also restore relations between the two sister countries with the exchange of ambassadors--that is, the Arab brotherhood bureau.

Col Mas'ud 'Abd al-Hafiz arrived this morning in Morocco and he was welcomed at Sale Airport by his majesty's advisor Muhammad Awwad and the secretary of state at the Foreign Ministry, Abd ar-Rahman Baddu; PLO representative in Rabat Abu Marwan; the governor of Rabat and Sale, 'Umar ibn Shamsi; and a number of personalities.

SUDAN

NUMAYRI COMMENTS ON STRIKE, ATTACKS PLO, LIBYA

JN171828 Khartoum SUNA in English 1740 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] Al-Ubayyid, Sudan, 17 Jun (SUNA)--President Numayri has reiterated that the railway workers strike was politically motivated. Speaking at the opening sitting of Kurdufan Region People's Assembly today Numayri said the strike came at a time Sudan was facing the Libyan ambitious and severe attacks by her enemies within the outside the country.

Numayri recalled the workers of the Libyan aggressions on Sudan when Libya sent merceneries in June 1976 into Sudan to kill men, women and children. Libya also bought by money leaders of Palestine Liberation Organization to attack Sudan's people and its government.

He also attacked PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat whom he said had sold himself to Libyan colonel to wage attack on Sudan which secured him of death. Sudan had been with 'Arafat in Tall Za'tar when he was attacked by the Syrian forces which terms itself as Arab Deterrent Forces and which entered in the name of Arab nation in Lebanon, Numayri said.

He said despite that Sudan was deceived when it sent its troops to Lebanon along with the Arab Deterrent Forces, the Sudanese contingent had done its role when it took side against the Syrian in Tall Za'tar and thus rescued hundreds of lives. After that Sudan pulled off its forces along with Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates which also acknowledged Syria's conspiracies on Lebanon and its people, Numayri said.

Numayri also accused Yasir 'Arafat of intervening in affairs of Arab states and of being directed by the Damascus and Tripoli and he reiterated Sudan solid stand beside the Palestine people and their just cause.

President Numayri assured that he would not give any concessions regarding his yesterday's decree on the strike of railworkers. According the decree, he directed the security forces to arrest all saboteurs and manipulater of the strike ordered the formation of a committee to decentralize the railway contingent from the armed forces, and relinquished and banned all mediation and good-will moves on the strike. He said he was offering the railway workers another opportunity to return to work by next morning (Thursday) adding that he who fail to report to duty should look for a new job.

Numayri said he would immediately direct the transport minister to evict workers failing to turn up on the fixed time from surrender any government property in their possession.

The president directed the regions' governors to execute this order on behalf of the transport minister each in his region.

President Numayri revealed today that half of the conspirators, against the country's unity and dignity have been arrested, and the rest will soon be captured.

Numayri said that Colonel al-Qadhdhafi of Libya tried to buy our soldiers, and, when he failed, he began to shout in all the international quarters that the Sudan has mobilized about 90,000 soldiers to attack Libya and Chad. Numayri said that the Sudan has mobilized these forces not for aggression but to defend the country's sovereignty and independence.

The president described work stoppage phenomena as high treason aimed to demolish the national economy and to hinder the development process. The revolution will never tolerate any one who tries to impede progress, Numayri said.

President Numayri described the Libyan military build-up on the Sudanese borders as equivalent to the whole army used in the recent maneuver by Warsaw Pact on the Polish borders. He reiterated that Sudan would counter all conspiracies from within and outside against the country. He warned Colonel al-Qadhdhafi personally that his country's border with Sudan would be a grave for him.

Presdient Numayri said today that he determined to carry on with his leadership of the progress of the country after he had discovered the conspiracies that were stages against the country and its tremendous achievement.

He revealed that he had asked the Sudanese Socialist Union and the armed forces to let him step down following the delegation of power to the masses. He said he had been intending to announce this move during the country's celebrations of the 12th anniversary of May revolution. But the country's high organs asked me to postpone this action, he said.

Now I am determined to carry on with my of the country's progress after I discovered the conspiracies, Numayri said. [sentence as received] He said I will lead by the all force the battles against the conspirators in and outside the country. [sentence as received]

ARRESTS OF RAILWAY UNION LEADERS, OTHERS REPORTED

JN171435 Khartoum Suna in Arabic 1415 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] Khartoum, 17 Jun (SUNA)--It was announced a short while ago that the State Security Department had arrested all the members of the Central Committee of the Railway Trade Union Organization, the former River Transport Trade Union and other saboteurs and instigators among trade union members and elements outside the labor organizations. President Numayri yesterday issued a decree stipulating the protection of the internal front. The decree included orders for the security department to immediately put under arrest the saboteurs and the instigators of strikes and to begin interrogations of them prior to putting them on trial.

KENYA

PRESIDENT RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM FRENCH COUNTERPART

LD161238 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 16 Jun 81 EA

[Excerpt] At a function at State House, Nairobi, President Moi received a special message from President Francois Mitterrand of France. The message was delivered to him by a French envoy, Mr (Jean-Pierre Camaroc-Donne), who was accompanied to State House by Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Ezekiel Mweu. Present during the occasion was Minister of State in the office of the president Nicholas Biwott.

The French envoy told President Moi that since winning the last French presidential election, President Mitterrand had set out to review French foreign policy in an attempt to make it more credible. It is for this purpose the French leader sent the envoy to seek Kenya's views on certain world problems. President Moi is to assume the chairmanship of OAU next week.

SOMALIA

SENEGAL, SOMALIA CALL FOR FOREIGN TROOP WITHDRAWAL

LD141544 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 14 Jun 81 EA

[Text] The Somali Democratic Republic and the Government of Senegal have jointly called for the immediate withdrawal of foreign troops from the Horn of Africa and have also pressed for a political solution to the Horn of Africa problem in order to bring about a lasting peace. They have also stressed the need for the concerned parties to open a dialogue. This statement followed the recent visit to Senegal by the delegation led by President Siad Barre, who held talks with President Abdou Diouf on 12 June. The two heads of state held talks on bilateral relations and expressed identical views on solving problems in Africa in accordance with the UN, OAU, nonaligned nations and the Islamic organizations Charters. Condemning South Africa's apartheid policy and its illegal occupation of Namibia, Challe Siad and His Excellency Diouf stressed the need for the imposition of mandatory sanctions on South Africa.

The two heads of state expressed their pleasure at the submission of the human rights bill, which, they said, should be approved and implemented. The two sides also stressed the need to implement the Lagos declaration on the economic and social development of Africa.

Finally, Challe Siad invited the president of Senegal, His Excellency Abdou Diouf, to visit Somalia. His Excellency Diouf accepted the invitation.

MOGADISHU COMMENTARY CONDEMNS ETHIOPIAN AIR RAIDS

LD131540 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 13 Jun 81 EA

[Muhammad Arab Falah Falah commentary]

[Text] In the past week the warplanes of the Abyssinian air force violated Somali Democratic Republic [SDR] airspace and bombed several towns and villages inside Somalia.

Last Sunday and Wednesday were the days on which the Abyssinian warplanes bombed innocent, helpless and destitute persons residing in Goldogob, Dogob and Ba'ad Weyn. It is not the first time the Abyssinian war planes have violated the SDR's airspace. Again this is not the first time Abyssinian warplanes have launched unwarranted, naked aggression on SDR territory.

This is not the first time the Abyssinian regime has denied making such provocative attacks on the SDR. It is not the first time the Abyssinian regime and its supporters has bombed Somali territory, only to deny it later.

Meanwhile, on several occasions, the Somali Government has taken local and international journalists from various radio and TV organizations to places bombed by the Abyssinian warplanes. The latest such trip by journalists was the one made by several local and foreign journalists who returned to Mogadishu after a trip to the areas of Goldogob, Dogob and Ba'ad Weyn.

Yesterday and this morning, the Abyssinian warplanes attacked the towns of Galcaio and Dusa Mareb, the regional headquarters of Mudugh and Ghel Gudut, causing 30 deaths, 53 confirmed wounded and extensive damage to property.

The continued Abyssinian air raids into Somalia are part of calculated plans worked out by the Russians. This is clear from a close study of yesterday's Radio Moscow commentary, which covered up for the despotic Abyssinian regime, evidence of a policy jointly devised by the Russians and Abyssinians so that peace may never prevail in the Horn of Africa.

Abyssinia has decided to present this as a problem between the SDR and Ethiopia, and Russian is the supporter of wars and tension. [as heard]

Somalia has on several occasions pointed out to the world the violations of its territory, airspace and people. Somalia has long tolerated the hardships inflicted on the towns and their (?residents).

Somalia has long sought a unilateral peace solution for the region, the latest being the tour of several African countries by Challe Siad pointing out the dangers posed by the situation in the region.

However, these efforts have fallen on ears deaf to anything but plans of those who trade in arms for human destruction.

Somalia's efforts in search of peace, reconciliation and pan-Africanism have been answered with attacks using poison [as heard], and bombs on schools, hospitals and market places. It is difficult to understand the aims of the Amhara regime unless this is an attempt to prolong its rule through diverting attention by attacking Somalia after failing to bear the seriousness of the problems facing it, including economic difficulties, internal dissent, political isolation and servitude to its masters.

The Somalii people have not been helpless to retaliate, but they know that the provocations are being directed and planned by external powers that prolong the Ethiopian regime's rule.

The Somal people are not unaware that they can be harmed by instigated aggression but they realize that their own retaliation will not hit the instigator.

Be that as it may, the situation has reached a stage which requires the Somali nation to defend its sovereignty.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS PRESIDENT'S AFRICAN TOUR

LD141638 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 14 Jun 81 EA

[Mohamed Arab (Falah Falah) commentary following Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre's return from his foreign tour]

[Text] Challe Mohamed Siad Barre, president of the Somali Democratic Republic, left the country on 16 May to visit Italy and the United States. On his way home Challe Siad made a lengthy tour of several west and north African states, where he held talks on bilateral relations, the current situation in the Horn and the world at large and the friendly ties between Somalia and his host countries. President Challe Mohamed Siad Barre and the presidents of Nigeria, Benin, Ivory Coast, Togo, Guinea, Gambia, Mauritania, Senegal and Sudan discussed matters of interest to Africa, including peace, cooperation, friendly ties, Africa's stance on international issues and on ways of arriving at a political solution based on peace and justice to the problem in the troubled zone of the Horn of Africa.

The 12 [figure as heard] African presidents called for all foreign troops to be withdrawn from Africa and for African problems to be left to the Africans themselves to solve. The meetings and cordial talks between Challe Siad and other African presidents were devoted to ways of ending foreign interference in internal African affairs, political freedom, and how to rectify the anomalies left behind by the colonialists on this continent. Challe Siad and the African leaders he met resolved to pool all their resources and put them at Africa's disposal to help it overcome all the problems it may encounter. Challe Siad and the presidents of Nigeria, Benin, Ivory Coast, Togo, Guinea, Gambia, Mauritania, Senegal and Sudan also resolved to give full material and moral support to all Africans struggling to shake off the colonial yoke and drive out from their midst foreign forces which have collaborated to oppress Africans.

The presidents agreed that political independence by itself is not enough, as the African masses continue to languish in proverty and want while the continent is full of natural resources.

Challe Mohamed Siad Barre, president of the Somali Democratic Republic and secretary general of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party, gave a detailed explanation of Somalia's efforts and struggles to achieve peace and friendship with all its African neighbors, its struggle to achieve independence and its contributions toward the total liberation of the African Continent. The talks between the Somali president and the presidents of all the countries he visited were held in an atmosphere of brotherhood and complete agreement.

Unfortunately, however, while identical views were expressed by the African heads of states in their talks on ways to find lasting solutions to Africa's problems and crises, the Abyssinian despotic regime made air raids on Somali territory, thereby violating Somali airspace and killing innocent civilians. These Abyssinian air raids are demonstrative of the Amhara regime's attitude to the question of the Horn of Africa and of the fact that the Addis Ababa reigme is directed by Moscow's policy of continuing to lead Ethiopia toward war and friction.

Abyssinia has not issued any statement declaring its policy on the communiques issued by Somali President Challe Mohamed Siad Barre and the other Africa heads of states he met. Those communiques said that Somalia is prepared to look for a political solution based on peace and justice to the crises in the Horn of Africa. Instead the answer was the raids on Somali towns, villages and rural areas.

The people of the Somali Democratic Republic do not like provocation, but, if provoked, they can easily retaliate and conquer their enemy.

CHAD

HISSEIN HABRE SENTENCED IN ABSENTIA TO DEATH

AB161546 Paris AFP in French 1503 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Excerpt] Ndjamena, 16 Jun (AFP)--Mr Hissein Habre, rebel leader of the Armed Forces of the North, FAN, was sentenced to death in absentia Saturday in Ndjamena by a special criminal tribunal for armed rebellion, treason, assassination and intelligence with a foreign country, authoritative sources announced in Chadian capital.

The FAN vice president, Mr Idriss Miskine, and Mr Mahamat Nouri, former finance minister close to Mr Habre, were sentenced in absentia to life in prison. Also, sentences ranging from 10 to 20 years were given to three members of the FAN staff.

GABON

LIBREVILLE REPORTS BONGO MEETING WITH REAGAN

AB162140 Libreville Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Excerpt] On the third day of his visit to the United Statrs, the president of the republic, His Excellency Elhadji Omar Bongo, this morning began the first of a series of talks he is expected to hold with U.S. businessmen. He was received yesterday at the White House by President Ronald Reagan. The talks between the leaders lasted longer than expected--70 minutes.

During the talks, they discussed the bilateral cooperation between Libreville and Washington and African and world issues.

With regard to the cooperation between Gabon and the United States which is very good, Gabonese economic days will be organized in the next few months in California. These days will be on the pattern of those held in France last November and December. The news was announced by President Bongo himself following his discussions with Mr Reagan in the White House Oval Office.

The Gabonese head of state had earlier met with the U.S. vice president, George Bush, then he went to the Senate to meet the chairwoman of the subcommittee on foreign affairs in charge of African affairs. The Bongo-Reagan talk was a great success. Scheduled to last 45 minutes, it lasted 1 and 1/2 hours. Meanwhile President Bongo is the first African leader to be received by the new U.S. President.

OFFICIALS DISCUSS CRUDE OIL SALES TO ZAIRE

AB180935 Libreville Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] Mr Edouard-Alexis Mbouy-Boutzit, the minister of state for mines, energy and hydraulic resources, yesterday received in audience the ambassador of Zaire to Gabon His Excellency Mr (Embila Makwawa Kabendo). Talks between the two officials centered around the sale of crude oil to Zaire by Gabon. An agreement to this effect has already been signed between the energy minister of state and the Zairian minister of state for energy. The quantity of crude oil required is 100,000 tons.

ZAIRE

MOBUTU DISMISSES ATTORNEY GENERAL, DEPUTY

AB181037 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0730 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] Kinshasa, 18 Jun (AZAP)--Citizens Beya Kaba Wa Tshibangu and Mawik-Ndi-Muyen, respectively attorney general at the appeal court of Kinshasa and assistant attorney general, were relieved Wednesday of their titles and functions by the MPR founding chairman and president of the republic, Citizen Mobutu Sese Seko. The two judges are involved in the Kusengeshi affair, upon which State Decision No 11/CC/8 was made and published on June 8, 1981 by the Central Committee of the MPR.

ANGOLA

DOS SANTOS SWEARS IN NEW CABINET MEMBERS

LD150746 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese 1430 GMT 13 Jun 81

[Text] Luanda, 13 Jun (ANGOP)--Chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola Jose Eduardo dos Santos swore in on Saturday the new Cabinet members recently appointed by presidential decree, in Futungo de Belas. Evarsito Domingos Kimba, Jose Cesar Augusto Kiluanje, Marques Monakapui Bassovava and Celestino Chinhama Faisca were sworn in as provincial commissars of Luanda, Lunda-Sul, Bie and Moxico, respectively. Likewise, Antonio Narciso was installed in the post of assistant provincial commissar of Kwanza-Sul. Francisco Magalhaes Paiva Nvunda was sworn in as deputy minister of defense and head of the National Political Directoriate of the FAPLA [Popular Armed Forces of the Liberation of Angola], Joao Filipe Martins as rector of the University of Angola and Adolfo Nsikalangu as secretary to the president for economic affairs. On the occasion, the new members of the government took their oath of allegiance to the motherland and the revolution. The ceremony was attended by several party and Cabinet members and officials attached to the presidency of the republic.

ZIMBABWE

PRESIDENT INTERVIEWED ON CUBAN RELATIONS

FL160150 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Cuban National Television interview in Salisbury with Zimbabwe President Canaan Banana, date not given--in English with superimposed Spanish translation--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr President, what are Zimbabwe's immediate economic and social priorities at the end of its first year as an independent nation?

[Answer] My government is convinced that at least three basic ingredients must form the basis for our development. These are the consolidation of peace, the government's stability and our people's unity. We are convinced that the problems inherited from the colonial system shall be eliminated on this basis, including economic inequality among the various groups of our community. The majority of black workers were exploited by the big companies in Zimbabwe and my government adopted measures to establish a minimum wage policy to guarantee favorable labor conditions to the majority of our people. Progress has been made in public health, education and other priority areas.

[Question] Relations between Cuba and Zimbabwe are a reality. What can you tell me of the prospects for these relations between our two countries?

[Answer] Zimbabwe has special relations with our sister republic of Cuba. In some aspects, we have shared a common history. The Cuban people were for years the victims of imperialist domination and had the necessary courage and tenacity to rise against that domination. The Cuban revolution is unique in the history of colonized nations. Our people profited from the experiences of the Cuban revolution and gained inspiration from them to effect our own revolution. Comrades such as Che Guevara have been immortalized in the minds of the Zimbabweans. We were able, in the wake of the Cuban revolution, to advance in our own struggle for independence. The history of relations between Zimbabwe and Cuba is a long one and therefore what is happening at present is but the consolidation of what has long existed.

I am happy to say that we now have a Cuban Embassy in Zimbabwe which will facilitate (?in) the future [words indistinct]. We are at this time exploring various areas of cooperation, especially in the areas of scientific-technical, economic and social exchanges. I believe that the potential along these lines is enormous. I hope that our two governments will rapidly advance toward these goals so that the outcome of our exchanges may be of mutual benefit to our two peoples. Zimbabwe and Cuba have a contribution to make to the Nonaligned Movement. [Words indistinct] international community and that both nations will move together toward this goal.